



THE
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH of the COUNTY BOROUGH
and PORT OF GRIMSBY

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1933,

BY

B. C. STEVENS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon.)

Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and Port of Grimsby,

Medical Officer to the Education Committee,

Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Hospitals, and

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

GRIMSBY :

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN J. H. TATE, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN W. S. BEALES.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint Councillor G. W. STANLEY.

Drainage Inspection and Sewer Ventilation .. Alderman TATE, J.P.

Public Conveniences, Offensive Trades and Slaughterhouses
Councillor J. W. LANCASTER.

Inspection of Public Buildings and Dwellinghouses Alderman TATE, J.P.

Venereal Diseases Councillor C. H. WILKINSON, J.P.

Rats and Mice Destruction Alderman TATE, J.P.

Tuberculosis Care Councillor C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.
(with 16 co-opted members)

Port Sanitary Councillor C. CANNING.

Building Plans Councillor E. S. RUDKIN.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare—Alderman F. THORNTON, J.P.
(with 10 co-opted lady members).

Care of Mental Defectives—Alderman TATE, J.P.
(with 3 co-opted lady members).

LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

LOCAL ACTS.

- The Great Grimsby Improvement Act, 1853.
- The Grimsby Improvement Act, 1869.
- The Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1927.
- The Grimsby Corporation (Dock, &c.) Act, 1929.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Acts.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Parts II., III., IV., V., VI. and X.)
- The Public Health Act, 1925—(Sections 13 to 33 and 35 of Part II., 36 to 43 of Part III., and 51 to 55 of Part V.).

BYE LAWS.

- Common Lodging Houses, 1892.
- Slaughterhouses, 1892.
- Offensive Trades, 1892.
- Public Bathing, 1892.
- Nuisances, 1892, 1898, 1901, and 1923.
- Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1903.
- Water Closets—under Section 157 of P.H.A., 1875; and Section 23 of P.H.A.A.A., 1890.
- Section 23 of Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.
- New Streets and Buildings, 1925.
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- Employment of Children.
- Conduct of persons waiting in streets to enter public Vehicles, 1930.

LOCAL REGULATIONS.

- Grimsby Port Sanitary Authority Regulations.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

MEDICAL STAFF—(a) Whole-time :—

- B. C. STEVENS, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts.*
 W. D. R. THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*
 JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.*
 W. G. SOUTHEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Assistant School Medical Officer.*
 A. S. PLANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.*

(b) Part-time :—

- S. W. SWINDELLS, M.B., Ch.B., *Medical Officer, Scartho Road Institution.*
 A. HARRIS, M.B., Ch.B., *District Medical Officer, No. 1 District.*
 F. E. HAMPTON, M.B., Ch.B., *District Medical Officer, No. 2 District.*
 J. COTTRELL, M.B., Ch.B., *Public Vaccinator*
 C. L. GRANVILLE CHAPMAN, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Consulting Surgeon to the Corporation Hospital.*
 J. MACARTHUR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., *Visiting Mental Specialist to the Mental Treatment Clinic.*
 J. W. BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Consulting Physician to the Corporation Hospital.*
 DRs. CHAPMAN, STEPHEN AND TURNER, *Consultants to the Maternity Home and also under the Puerperal Fever Regulations.*

DENTAL SURGEONS.

- C. F. SALT, L.D.S., *School Dental Officer.*
 A. W. MCCARTHY, L.D.S., *Assistant School Dental Officer.*

ANALYTICAL.

- J. A. FOSTER, F.I.C. (Hull), *Borough Analyst.—Part-time.*

VETERINARY SURGEON.

- A. J. HINES M.R.C.V.S., *Borough Veterinary Inspector.*

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

- †* H. F. MOODY, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*
 †* J. G. WATSON, *Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
 †* M. CHAPMAN, " " "
 * J. J. TURNER, " " "
 S. N. BRAMWELL, " " "
 * K. SMITH, " " " (Resigned, 15th July, 1933)
 * S. BEELS, " " " (Appointed, 1st August, 1933)

* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of R.S.I.

† Meat Inspector's Certificate of R.S.I.

VACCINATION OFFICER.

E. BROWN.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss I. V. BRIGHAM, 1, 2, 3.

Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1, 2.

Mrs. M. A. GREEN, 1, 2.

Mrs. M. SHANNAN, 1, 2.

Miss E. SPROSTON, 1, 2.

Mrs. B. SMITH, 1, 2, 3, Tuberculosis
Dispensary.

Miss A. F. CHASE, Occupation Centre

1. Fully trained Nurse.
2. Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
3. Health Visitors' Certificate of R.S.I.

CLERICAL.

T. E. DAVIDSON, Chief Clerk.

Miss E. B. MASON (M. & C.W.)

R. TULLOCH (Tuberculosis).

K. WHARTON (General).

W. R. GALE (General).

Miss E. M. RICHARDSON (M. & C.W.).

Miss I. WROOT (M. & C. W.)

Miss J. COOKE (Schools).

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

A. MANSON, Public Health Laboratory.

F. N. BULLOCK, V.D. Laboratory.

PORT SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

ALIENS INSPECTORS.

B. C. STEVENS, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

W. D. R. THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

F. STOKES, *Port Sanitary Inspector.*†* R. MADELEY, *Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.*

†* G. B. SEGROTT, " " "

CLERK.—G. H. CHEFFINGS.

RAT SEARCHER.—T. J. E. FORD.

* R.S.I. Certificate. † Meat Inspector's Certificate R.S.I.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Grimsby.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1933.

The chief event was the opening of the new Municipal Maternity Home with 40 beds, an Ante-natal Clinic and a Child Welfare Centre.

The completion of the extension of the Grimsby and District Hospital from 60 to 164 beds, with Laboratory for Pathological work, was also a useful and necessary addition to the medical work of the Borough and district.

The Public Assistance Institution still marks time, but the large expenditure necessary to bring it up-to-date will have to be faced.

Except for an Epidemic of Influenza in the early spring, the Borough has enjoyed a year of satisfactory health.

Many new houses have been erected, and the necessary sewerage schemes negotiated.

A start has been made with Slum Clearance Schemes, and 425 houses have been scheduled for demolition in the 5 years' programme.

Thanks are due to the medical and clerical staff for their help in the routine duties of the department.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres—excluding foreshore).....	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1933	93,690
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1933) according to Rate Books	22,390
Rateable value	£463,270
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£1,774

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Legitimate ..	768	795	1563	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17·9
Illegitimate ..	54	54	108	
	<hr/> 822	<hr/> 849	<hr/> 1671	

Stillbirths	32	29	61	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—35·2.
Deaths	594	566	1160	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population —12·4.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29. Puerperal sepsis	4	2·3
No. 30. Other Puerperal causes	7	4·0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	11	6·3
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	68
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	74
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	3
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5

Social
Conditions.

The new Fish Dock is nearing completion.

The Salvation Army Hostel intends increasing its beds by about 80, making 180 in all, the later beds will be on the cubicle system.

An Aero Club maintains an air service between Grimsby and Hull.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of Grimsby for 1932 is 93,090, and it is on this figure that the statistics are based.

The number of houses in the Borough is given as 22,896, of which about 500 are unoccupied.

On a basis of 4.37 persons per house the population is 97,870.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Actual count at Census, April 1931.		At December 31st each year. Estimated Population.		Registrar General's estimate at 30th June each year.
	Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population.	
	21,129	92,458			
	No. of persons per house 4.37				
1931			21,437	93,657	92,280
1932			21,886	95,515	92,250
1933			22,896	99,368	93,090

Births.

There were 1,608 births registered as having taken place during the year within the Borough; 27 of these were outward transfers, and 90 occurring elsewhere were transferred here, making a total of 1,671 for the Borough—822 males and 849 females.

This gives a birth-rate of 17.9.

Although there has been a distinct drop in the Birth Rate during the last three years, we have always kept between two and three per 1,000 higher than the rest of the Country, which in 1933 was the lowest rate so far recorded for England and Wales.

There were 108 children born out of wedlock: this is 6.46 per cent. of the total births, compared with 6.90 for 1932.

Table showing the birth rate recorded in the Borough since 1921, along with the corresponding rate for England and Wales :—

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate.	Birth Rate. England & Wales.
1921	2172	26·3	22·4
1922	2002	23·9	20·6
1923	1962	23·1	19·7
1924	1845	21·5	18·8
1925	1792	20·6	18·3
1926	1728	19·8	17·8
1927	1654	18·7	16·7
1928	1702	18·8	16·7
1929	1673	18·2	16·3
1930	1745	19·0	16·3
1931	1650	17·8	15·8
1932	1652	17·9	15·3
1933	1671	17·9	14·4

There have been 1,201 deaths registered as having occurred during the year within the Borough. Of this number 89 were deaths of non-residents ; these have been referred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided. There were 48 deaths of residents which occurred in other parts of England and Wales, and these have to be added to the above number. Deaths.

The actual number of deaths, therefore, which has to be recorded in calculating the death rate is 1,160. This gives a death rate of 12·4 per thousand of the population, compared with 12·5 in 1932.

The rate is practically the same as that for England and Wales, and was unfavourably affected by the rise in the first quarter of 1933, when Influenza was prevalent. It was then 18 per 1,000.

Table III. on page 87, shewing the causes of death at different periods of life, has been prepared in the Health Department from information supplied weekly by the local registrar.

The appended statement shows the Death Rate since 1921, compared with that for England and Wales :—

Year.	Grimsby.	England and Wales.
	Nett Death Rate.	Death Rate.
1921	11·9	12·1
1922	13·3	12·9
1923	10·7	11·6
1924	12·7	12·2
1925	10·9	12·2
1926	12·0	11·6
1927	11·7	12·3
1928	11·3	11·7
1929	13·9	13·4
1930	12·0	11·4
1931	12·0	12·3
1932	12·5	12·0
1933	12·4	12·3

Old Age Death Rate. Deaths of persons who have attained the age of seventy years and over are included under this head.

During the year 387 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 100. The numbers at various age periods were as follows :—

Between 70 and 75 years	..	..	..	158
„ 75 and 80 years	..	..	..	108
„ 80 and 85 years	..	..	..	70
„ 85 and 90 years	..	..	..	38

Also four at 90, two at 91, three at 92, one at 93, one at 95, one at 99, and one at 100.

The rate per thousand of the population was 4·1, and the percentage of the total deaths was 33·36.

That one third of the deaths occurred in old people shews (a) that people are living longer, and (b) that the age grouping of the population is altering, the result of a declining birth rate. This can only lead to national decadence in the long run, for we are getting neither quantity nor quality in the younger age groups.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 114 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 68 per thousand births, compared with 64 for England and Wales, and 67 for the 118 large towns and county boroughs.

It looks as if the infantile mortality rate has left the 70 group for good, and it now becomes a matter of speculation as to what will be the irrevocable minimum. The development of ante-natal work is the one way to bring this about.

The illegitimate mortality rate seldom greatly exceeds the legitimate because in many instances the parents co-habit though not actually married by law.

The following table gives the rate of infantile mortality over a series of years, and the corresponding rate for England and Wales :—

Year	No. of Deaths.	GRIMSBY.		Rate per 1,000 Births England and Wales.
		Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1911	328	4.37	154	130
1912	217	2.84	104	95
1913	240	3.09	114	109
1914	278	3.54	131	105
1915	210	2.91	106	110
1916	189	2.59	99	91
1917	158	2.16	103	97
1918	207	2.83	129	97
1919	143	1.83	80	89
1920	216	2.63	90	80
1921	222	2.69	102	83
1922	187	2.26	93	77
1923	153	1.80	78	69
1924	183	2.13	99	75
1925	127	1.46	71	75
1926	157	1.80	90	70
1927	109	1.23	66	69
1928	132	1.46	77	65
1929	148	1.61	88	74
1930	129	1.41	74	60
1931	100	1.08	61	66
1932	111	1.20	67	65
1933	114	1.22	68	64

Inquests.

121 Coroner's Inquests or Inquiries were held as compared with 113 last year, particulars of which are given in the following table:—

Cause of Death.	Total Number.	FINDING BY CORONER OR JURY.			
		Accident or Misadventure.	Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Open.
Accidents on docks ..	3	3	—	—	—
„ on railway ..	3	2	—	1	—
„ in streets ..	14	14	—	—	—
„ on farm ..	1	1	—	—	—
Burning	3	3	—	—	—
Drowning	4	1	—	—	3
Falling, ordinary ..	8	8	—	—	—
„ down stairs ..	1	1	—	—	—
„ aduIt from tree ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cutting throat	2	—	—	2	—
Hanging	4	—	—	4	—
Natural Causes	59	—	59	—	—
Poisoning, lysol	2	—	—	2	—
„ ptomaine	1	1	—	—	—
„ coal gas	4	—	—	4	—
„ carbon monoxide gas ..	1	1	—	—	—
Septicæmia	5	4	—	—	1
Silicosis	1	1	—	—	—
Shock	1	1	—	—	—
Unknown through decomposition	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	2	1	1	—	—
Totals	121	43	60	13	5

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

A list of the officers of the Public Health Department is given on pages 8 and 9. Public Health Officers.

In addition to those Laboratories away in Hull, Doncaster, Scarborough, Chorley Wood (Herts.) and London (R.I.P.H.) increasing use is made of the local laboratory at the Grimsby and District Hospital. Laboratory Facilities.

No change. See page 27 of report for 1931. Ambulance Facilities.

No change since my report of 1930. Nursing in the Home.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres provided by the Local Authority and Education Authority in the Borough are as follows:— Clinics and Treatment Centres.

	Days & Hours of Clinic.	Place where Clinic is held.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE Ante-Natal Clinics ..	Wednesday 2 p.m.—3 p.m. Friday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Municipal Maternity Home, Nunsthorpe (Maternity Home Cases only). Municipal Hall, Burgess Street.
Infant Welfare Centres ..	Monday 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Monday 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Tuesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Thursday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Hamilton Street. Stortford St. Mission Hall, Little Coates, Cripples Guild Hall, Watkin Street. Hamilton Street. P.M. Chapel School-room, Victoria St.
Ultra-Violet Radiation Clinic ..	Monday 9-30—12 Noon Wednesday 10-30—12 Noon Friday 9-30—12 Noon	Hamilton Street. do. do. do. do.
Breast Feeding Clinic ..	Wednesday 9-30—10-30 a.m.	do. do.
Dental Clinic ..	Friday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.	do. do.
TUBERCULOSIS. Clinics ..	Tuesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m. and also 5-30 p.m.—6 p.m. Thursday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Tuberculosis Disp., Municipal Hall, Burgess Street. do. do.
Ultra-Violet Radiation ..	Monday 9—11-30 a.m. Wednesday 9—11-30 a.m. Friday 9—11-30 a.m.	do. do. do. do. do. do.
CLINICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN. Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic.]	Each Week-day (except Saturday) 9 a.m.—1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m.—5 p.m.	School Clinic, Municipal Hall, Burgess Street.

CLINICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN	Days and Hours of Clinic.	Place where Clinic is held.
—continued Medical Clinic	.. Monday 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m.—12 Noon Friday 9 a.m.—1 p.m.	School Clinic, Municipal Hall, Burgess Street.
Eye Clinic	Tuesday 9-30—12 Noon Alternate Fridays at 2 p.m.—5 p.m.	do. do. do. do.
Malnutrition Clinic	.. Alternate Fridays at 2 p.m.—5 p.m.	do. do.
Dental Clinic	.. Monday 9-30 a.m. Tuesday 9-30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Wednesday 9-30 a.m. Thursday 9-30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Friday 9-30 a.m.	Hamilton Street. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Dental Clinic	Monday 9-30 a.m. Tuesday 9-30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Wednesday 9-30 a.m. Thursday 9-30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Friday 9-30 a.m. & 2 p.m.	Armstrong Street School. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
VENEREAL DISEASES. Men	.. Monday 4-30—6-30 p.m. Wednesday 4-30—6-30 p.m. Thursday 1-30—3-30 p.m. Friday 4-30—6-30 p.m.	38 Queen Street. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Women and Children	.. Monday 2—3-30 p.m. Tuesday 4-30—6-30 p.m. Wednesday 2—3-30 p.m. Thursday 10 a.m.—12 Noon (Also by appointment).	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
MENTAL DEFICIENCY. Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives Children	.. Monday 9-30—2-30 p.m. Tuesday 9-30—3 p.m. Wednesday 9-30—3 p.m. Thursday 9-30—2-30 p.m. Friday 9-30—3 p.m.	Stortford Street Mission Hall, Little Coates. do. do. do. do.
Men	.. Tuesday 3 p.m.—5 p.m. Wednesday 3 p.m.—5 p.m. Thursday 9-30—11-30 a.m. Friday 3 p.m.—5 p.m.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Women	.. Tuesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.	do. do.
Mental Clinic	.. One Wednesday in each month 2 p.m. (by appointment).	Public Health Dept., 184 Victoria Street.
Day Nurseries	.. Nil.	-----

There is little change to report in connection with the hospital services, except in regard to the extensions at the Grimsby and District Hospital. Hospitals

CORPORATION HOSPITAL, SCARTHOTH, GRIMSBY.—76 beds for infectious diseases and 98 beds for tuberculosis, managed by the Hospitals Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent, and the Tuberculosis Officer is the Resident M.O. (*See also* page 39).

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, LACEBY.—20 beds, managed by the Hospitals Committee. This hospital has been maintained in a good state of repair, and in such a condition as to be able to receive patients, if the need arises, at a few hours' notice.

THE INFIRMARY, SCARTHOTH ROAD, GRIMSBY.—224 beds, managed by the Public Assistance Committee. The Medical Officer (Dr. S. W. Swindells) is a part-time officer.

A resident Medical Officer was advised in 1929 under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, but so far no one has been appointed.

A new Infirmary of 230 beds is urgently required, also a Nurses' Hostel, and then a representative staff of consultants.

The following statistics relating to in-patients are taken from the annual return of the Medical Officer for the year 1933 :—

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) 1095
2. Number of women confined in hospital 21
3. Number of live births 19
4. Number of still births 3
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age) 2
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) 16
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement 3
8. Total number of deaths 213
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital) 870
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—
 - (a) Four weeks or less 526
 - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks .. 346
 - (c) Thirteen weeks or more 202

11. Number of beds occupied :—

(a) Average during the year	..	..	..	208
(b) Highest—on 1st February	..	..	..	240
(c) Lowest—on 17th September	..	..	..	188

12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) 164

13. Number of abdominal sections 41

GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—The end of 1933 sees the finish of the Extension Scheme commenced in 1931, and a former Hospital of 60 beds transformed to an up-to-date General Hospital of 164 beds (now the largest Voluntary Hospital in Lincolnshire), complete with modern equipment and reorganised in all its many departments.

During 1933 two extended Ward Blocks of 25 beds each have been commissioned, and an Observation Ward and Pay Bed Wards have been put into use. Two Major Operating Theatres and one minor Operating Theatre have been equipped and put into daily use, also Out-Patient and Casualty Departments, and the whole Hospital is now working on extended lines, and in a very smooth and efficient manner. On account of the full complement of beds being available and with a view of effecting an economy it was decided not to transfer any more patients to Weelsby Old Hall for the time being.

It is regretted that in consequence of some opposition it has not been possible to close the small portion of road between the Hospital Buildings and the Nurses' Home, and thus complete the scheme and provide safety for the staff having to pass from one building to the other, also to provide space for patients and waiting room for patients' friends—all very necessary for the smoother working arrangements of the Hospital. The Corporation have approved the proposal, and it is hoped that when the difficulties are fully realized, the opposition will disappear.

In consequence of the many increased facilities now available at a capital cost of £80,000, the maintenance cost will be a serious factor for the next year or two. It must be realized that the Hospital is one of the very few truly voluntary hospitals in the country—no patient is asked to pay anything for maintenance or treatment—it is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, and it is therefore the duty of all to accept their responsibilities and assist the voluntary Committee of Management to maintain this splendid efficient Institution.

In-patients and out-patient statistics are as follows :—

1932. 1933

IN-PATIENTS :—

60	1—Number of beds available for use Jan. to Sept.	..	124
124	Number of beds available for use Oct to Dec.	..	164
	2—Daily Average number of Patients resident		
57·7	January to September	..	.. .. 103·4

1932		1933
	Daily average number of Patients resident October	
101'9	to December	117'9
44	3—Number of Patients in Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1933	100
850	4—Number of Patients admitted Jan. to Sept. ..	1370
512	Number of Patients admitted Oct. to Dec. ..	502
100	5—Number of Patients in Hospital at the end of year	107
19'3	6—Average number of days each Patient was resident	19
87	7—Number of deaths in Hospital during year ..	130
	Percentage of deaths after deducting Patients who	
3'8	died within 48 hours of admission	3'9

OUT-PATIENTS :—

3,375	8—Total number of new Out-Patients ..	4,977
20,718	9—Total number of Out-Patients attendances	17,185
2,326	10—Number of Casualties including in No. 8 ..	3,869
15,601	11—Total number of Casualty attendances included	
	in No. 9	15,323
230	12—New Ophthalmic Out-Patients (included in No. 8)	223
597	13—Ophthalmic Out-patients attendances (included	
	in No. 9)	758

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT :—

3,101	14—Number of X-Ray Skiagraphs	4,951
337	15—Number of X-Ray Screens	216
3,017	16—Number of Battery and Sunlight Treatments	2,698

MASSAGE AND JOINT-MANIPULATION DEPARTMENT :—

1,056	17—In-Patients Treatment	682
3,033	18—Out-Patients Treatments	3,075

OPERATIONS :—

931	19—Major	982
610	20—Minor (including dental)	694
42	Motor Accident Cases (included in No. 4) have been treated	
	during the year.	

GRIMSBY.

867	In-Patients	1269
595	Out-Patients	810
1868	Casualties	3018

OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

639	In-Patients	603
454	Out-Patients	298
458	Casualties	857

The Pathological Laboratory is fully equipped with an experienced assistant in charge, and is already being used by the Public Health Authority.

In addition to the above, 508 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the *Hull Royal Infirmary*, made up of 187 in-patients and 321 out-patients.

Local
Government
Act, 1929.

A new Infirmary is required which should be appropriated under the Public Health Acts as a Municipal Hospital.

Poor Law
Medical
Relief.

No. 1 MEDICAL RELIEF DISTRICT.

District Medical Officer—Dr. A. Harris, 20 Dudley Street.
Estimated Population—41,090.

No. 2 MEDICAL RELIEF DISTRICT.

District Medical Officer—Dr. F. E. Hampton, 326 Cleethorpe Road.
Estimated Population—52,000.

There has not been any change in the nature of the work of the District Medical Officers since the transfer of the duties of the Poor Law Authority to the County Borough.

The number of persons in receipt of Medical Relief during the year ended 31st December, 1933, was:—

No. 1 Medical Relief District..	..	..	..	787
No. 2 do. do. ..	..	..	..	851

Institutional
Provision for
the Care of
Mental
Defectives.

A fresh group of figures and cases have been supplied to the Joint Board for Lincolnshire in anticipation of the opening of Harmston Hall.

Grimsby has a gross total of 170 patients, of whom 62 are over 30 years of age ; if these are deducted in the early scheme it leaves 108, of whom 47 would be custodial cases and 61 trainable.

There are some 35 custodial cases at Bracebridge Mental Hospital, and 30 in Public Assistance Institutions, and a few others scattered up and down the Country in recognised Institutions and 4 are under guardianship locally.

The local Occupation Centre is developing, and there are 17 children and 15 adults on the roll.

Mental
Treatment
Act, 1930.

Patients were seen on an average once monthly at the office of the Medical Officer of Health by Dr. Macarthur, Medical Superintendent of Bracebridge Mental Hospital, Lincoln.

<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Recommendation.</i>
Pseudo-hypertrophic Muscular Atrophy	General.
Pre-senile dementia	Private Doctor.
Post Encephalitis Lethargica	Infirmary.
Hysteria	General Hospital.
Hysteria and Syphilis	V.D. Clinic.
Confusional Insanity	Voluntary Boarder.
Neurosis	do. do.
Epileptic Idiot	Institution.
Traumatic Neurasthenia	General Hospital.
Neurosis	Nerve Hospital.
Juvenile General Paralysis of the Insane..	Mental Hospital.
Primary Dementia	do. do.
Paralysis Agitans	Voluntary Boarder.

<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Recommendation.</i>
Hydrocephalus	Private Doctor
Hysteria	School discipline.
Mental Defective	Mental Hospital.
Dementia Praecox	do. do.
Traumatic Neurasthenia	General Hospital.
Anxiety Neurosis	Private Doctor.
Imbecile	Institution.
Delusions	Private Doctor.
General Paralysis of the Insane (two) ..	Voluntary Boarders.

Six of these cases were from the Lindsey County area, and five cases were recommended as Voluntary Patients. Dr. Macarthur also saw Mental Defectives on twelve occasions.

The following cases were seen at the Public Assistance Infirmary by Dr. Macarthur :—

<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Recommendation.</i>
Mental Defective, plus Infantile Paralysis plus Post Encephalitic Syndrome ..	Infirmary.
Epileptic	do.
Moral Defective	State Institution.
General Paralysis of the Insane	Mental Hospital.
Imbecile	State Institution.

During the year, 5,582 attendances were made by the children, and 3,081 attendances by the adults, the latter comprising 2,110 by men and 971 by women. Occupation Centre.

The number of dinners supplied to patients was 3,540, and the receipts therefrom amounted to £23 13s. 6d. Sale of Work held resulted in the receipt of £31 5s. 3d.

The patients are conveyed to and from the Centre by taxi, under contract. A small motor-bus would be more suitable.

Thanks are due to two ladies who gave their services for music and dancing. There are two paid assistants, one male and one female, who work under the direction of the Supervisor, Miss Chase.

Camp beds are provided for the rest hour. Ground and tools have been acquired for gardening, and a bench for Carpentry. Rug making, chair seating, knitting, sewing, fancy work, musical drill, table manners, and domestic work are the chief occupations.

29 Midwives practised in the Borough during 1933. No practising Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority. Maternity and Child Welfare.

The information asked for by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1346 with regard to the Midwifery and Maternity Services, Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children, Health Visitors, Infant Life Protection, Orthopædic Treatment and Maternity Nursing Homes, is given in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, pages 72 to 84.

SECTION C.—**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.**

Water

This is in the hands of a private Company, who provide the town with a continuous supply of pure water of a bright, clear, limpid character, and of a low bacterial content. It is a chalk water, and has the usual hardness of such waters, viz. : 18 degrees of total hardness, of which 5 are permanent.

The frequent furring up of hot water pipes and small boilers in domestic and institutional systems indicate that it would be economical to provide a plant for softening the water, not so much for drinking purposes but on account of the waste of fuel and soap, and the cost of repairs and renewals.

Softening plants are in use at the different Hospitals, and in some of the factories.

Beyond the normal extension of the Company's water mains in the newly developed areas of the Borough, and the provision of an automatically controlled electric Booster Pumping Station to increase the volume and pressure in the Southern area of supply there have been no important developments during 1933.

Eight samples were taken for analysis, four being sent to the Bacteriologist, and four to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination. Appended will be found typical bacteriological and chemical reports :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT. (Sample 255, taken 29th September).

On Gelatine Plates kept for four days at 20° C. no colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

On Agar Plates kept for 24 hours at 37° C. 13 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

B. Coli absent in 100 c.c.

Streptococci absent in 5 c.c.

B. Enteritidis Sporogenes absent in 5 c.c.

Result :—From a consideration of the above data, no exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic purposes on bacteriological grounds.

(E. G. RAWLINSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Director.)

CHEMICAL REPORT. (Sample No. 351, taken 28th December).

						Grains per Gallon
Total solid residue	..	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	1.40
						Parts per Million
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.002
Albumenoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.012
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	..	..	1.750

Remarks :—From the above data I conclude that this water is chemically satisfactory for a public supply.

(J. A. FOSTER, F.I.C., etc., *Borough Analyst*).

Suggestions for the conservation of water :—

Notices posted in courts and congested areas warning people against leaving taps running.

Use salt water hydrants wherever possible.

Water used for condensing and cooling purposes should be saved and used over again.

Water should be charged for by the meter.

Landlords should pay particular attention to faulty taps and cisterns especially in poor class property.

Push taps with a spring might save waste, and might shew the careless and lazy an easier way of saving water than by screwing off the ordinary tap properly.

Motor cars might be washed down less frequently—and dry cleaning used more often than it is at present.

A description of the drainage and sewerage of the Borough was given on pages 28 and 29 of my report for 1932.

Drainage
and
Sewerage.

The main sewer through Scartho was constructed some three years ago, and it was found necessary to construct sewers in the populated side roads, viz., Ferriby Lane, Church Lane, St. Giles' Avenue and East End Lane. Sewers in these roads were connected to the main sewers in 1933.

At the time of writing the Health Committee has decided to make application to the Ministry of Health for sanction for the sewerage of the whole of the Grant Thorold district and southwards, and I understand that drawings and estimates are now before the Ministry for their consideration and approval.

The Council has accepted a tender for the construction of a sewer in Springfield Road, Scartho, to take the sewage from the Grimsby Corporation Hospital and the adjacent houses.

Apart from the River Freshney, which enters the town to discharge into the Dock, there are no rivers or streams in the area. In dry weather periods some dredging or cleansing of the stream and banks is required. There are no factories discharging noxious effluents into the Freshney. The rest of the water front is tidal.

Rivers and
Streams.

The water carriage system obtains in practically the whole of the Borough. There are 130 box privies on premises in the outlying parts of the town, distributed as follows :—

Closet
Accommo-
dation.

Scartho	96
Bradley	16
Old Clee	12
Little Coates	6

Most of these privies are in the areas which were added to the Borough when the boundaries were extended on 1st April, 1928, on which date the whole of the area was unsewered with the exception of a portion of Little Coates.

Since that time much progress has been made with the sewerage of these areas, and as soon as the work is completed the remaining privies will be converted to water closets.

The following particulars as to Public Cleansing have been kindly supplied by the Cleansing Superintendent.

Privy boxes in the Scartho District are collected weekly (under the supervision of the Cleansing Department) by a Contractor. The work is carried out and boxes sprinkled with Chloride of Lime in a satisfactory manner.

The weight of refuse collected decreased by 132 tons during the year, notwithstanding the fact that many additional new houses were erected. This I attribute solely to the exceptionally fine summer and autumn of 1933, when householders had no occasion to keep fires going. It was found during this period that the whole of the town could be cleared with one gang of men less than it would take during normal times.

During the year 23,911 tons of refuse was dealt with, and has been disposed of in the following manner :—

CONTROLLED TIPPING.

"Controlled Tipping" has been continued in a most satisfactory manner at Little Coates and the Gilbey Estate. The work of levelling up the gardens at the Maternity Home was completed in November last, and on January 9th, 1934, tipping was commenced at Nuns Corner, adjoining the footpath. It speaks well as to the method the work is carried out for not a single complaint has been brought to my notice of any nuisance created.

This work is carried out by horse gangs in the town and by barrow men in the main streets and the outlying areas. Special scavenging is carried out after each market, both Town and Freeman Street, and also the main thoroughfares swept on Saturday evenings commencing at 10 p.m.

Street gullies are emptied six times per year in all parts of the Borough. Service is also given free of charge by emptying private drains on Householders property as requested.

The contents of gullies is used to rot down street sweepings tipped at the depots. This makes a valuable top dressing for the refuse disposal tips where suitable soil is not available.

I may conclude by saying that complaints as to the service given under all sections of the department have been negligible.

Statistics for the Year ending 31st March, 1934.

Corresponding period last year.	HOUSEHOLD SCAVENGING.				Loads Collected.		
	TIPPED AT :—				Motor.	Horse.	Total.
10,700	Destructor	..	..	..	.. 2,110	8,427	10,537
869	On rail for Killingholme	..	..	..	.. 143	525	668
387	On allotments and land	..	..	..	.. 39	357	396
2,363	Little Coates	..	..	..	.. 1,507	192	1,699
3,653	Gilbey Tip	..	..	..	.. 2,682	—	2,682
191	Maternity Home	..	..	..	.. 1,046	94	1,140
—	Nuns Estate	..	..	..	.. 424	20	444
18,163					7,951	9,615	17,566

Corresponding period last year.. 7,666 10,497 18,163

STREET SCAVENGING (DAY AND NIGHT).							
3,360	Loads tipped at Holme Hill Brick Pit	..	—	3,151	3,151		
1,016	„ „ at Depots and Destructor	..	155	1,105	1,260		
4,215	„ „ on allotments and land	..	—	4,327	4,327		
450	„ „ in sewers, &c. (Snow)	..	60	480	540		
9,041			215	9,063	9,278		

Corresponding period last year.. 159 8,882 9,041

REMOVAL OF DETRITUS FROM RIBY STREET PUMPING STATION.							
1,405	Total loads removed	..	..	..	1,354		
	Deposited on allotments and land	..	..	.. 1,237			
	„ in railway trucks for farmers	..	..	.. 117			
STREET WATERING.							
1,879	Total loads sprinkled	..	..	..	..	2,114	
						(739,900 gallons)	

PULVERIZERS.							
6 trucks	Manure disposed of by rail	..	..	..	..	13 trucks	
T.	C.	Q. DESTRUCTOR.				T.	C. Q.
11,689	14	1	House refuse delivered to	..	..	11,065	0 0
350	17	3	Sundry and Trade refuse delivered	..	..	339	19 0
12,040	12	0				11,404	19 0
T.	C.					T.	C.
4,199	5	0	Rough clinkers disposed of	..	..	3,953	2 2
1,088	15	2	Fine ash and flue dust disposed of	..	..	1,084	3 2

Sanitary
Inspection.

This work is under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, whose report under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, will be found at the end of this report, to which I would respectfully refer the members of the Council, and the Ministry.

Smoke
Abatement.

Factory chimneys are not plentiful, and daylight is practically never obscured by smoke. A Bye-law is, however, necessary under the P.H. Smoke Abatement Act of 1926, defining "smoke," and limiting the period of the emission in terms of minutes and periods in any one hour.

Schools.

No schools were closed for Infectious Disease. Four Schools were disinfected for Infectious Disease.

18 low Attendance Certificates were given in the first quarter of the year owing to Influenza.

School Hygiene has been fully reported upon in the School Annual Report.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

General
Observa-
tions.

The total number of houses erected in the Borough during the year was 1,011. This number includes 100 houses erected by the Corporation at Nunsthorpe.

A great deal of housing inspection has been done in order to draw up a five year programme for the clearance of slums.

The conclusions arrived at which must necessarily be somewhat elastic are that 424 houses should come down, and that 1,350 people will be displaced, which would mean the rebuilding of 280 houses of the A3 type, viz., three bedroomed non-parlour houses to accommodate five persons.

In the first year's programme four areas will be represented, making 140 houses to be demolished; and new sites have been allocated for this purpose.

When the slums have been removed there will still remain 1,150 families living in apartments or houses let in lodgings.

Two or three sites have been ear-marked for factories if required.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. ..	1065
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	4042
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.. ..	481
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1706
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		77
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. ..	856

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR, WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 767

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 78

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 69

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

SECTION E.—**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

Milk Supply. 25 Biological tests for Tubercle Bacilli were made in the 12 dairy farms in the Borough—resulting in one positive case, and the slaughtering of the cow. Further details are given in the Veterinary Inspector's report.

Samples of shops milk are examined weekly in the Council's Laboratory for T.B., dirt and organisms. This led to an investigation of one farm outside the Borough sending its milk to Grimsby.

Food Inspection. 13 samples were examined for preservatives and found satisfactory.

No cases of food poisoning were reported.

Ice Cream places are still not registered.

The inclusion of Sheep under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Humane Killing) has unfortunately been temporarily suspended.

Further details are to be found in the Food Inspector's report, and also in his Slaughterhouses report.

The Markets are always inspected and note taken of the means to protect meat and other foods from contamination by dust, flies, etc.

Adulteration, etc. See Sanitary Inspector's report, pages 129 to 132.

Chemical & Bacteriological examination of Food. Chemical analyses required by the Local Authority are performed by the Public Analyst for the Borough, Mr. J. A. Foster, F.I.C., at his laboratory in Hull.

No bacteriological examination of food was carried out. In cases of suspected food poisoning, samples have been sent to the Laboratories of the Ministry of Health in Chenies Street.

Nutrition. Malnutrition is meant to stand for insufficient food for the growth and repair of the body.

There are other manifestations of malnutrition, such as eating too much food or the wrong kind of food, or the result of a weakened digestive system, often the result of ignorance or abuse or bad teeth, or again, a depressed nervous system with want of sleep and overwork. There is also the malnutrition accompanying wasting diseases, such as consumption, diabetes and cancer.

Enquiries made among school children, Child Welfare Centres and Relief Centres, show that, so far as this town is concerned, there is no marked evidence of want of food in a general sense.

At no time since the war are finer babies and young children to be seen than now obtains. There is a lean time, of course, for young adults who are growing rapidly, and there is often a lean time for parents.

No nursing or expectant mother is allowed to go short of necessary nourishment. The man out of work does not require the same amount of energising food as one doing a full day's work.

I spoke to an aged widow living alone who had nothing but her old age pension of 10/-. Five shillings of this went in rent and she had only 5s. for food, but she was in tolerably good health. If she had had to go out to work she could not have managed on 5s., but her inactive life was supported by the tea, sugar, bread and butter on which she subsisted.

On the other hand, there are people who spend on their amusement and indulgences money which would be more profitably spent on nourishing food. They only realise this folly when Nature rebels and their health begins to fail.

For many years the Health Department has made a point of teaching people, both verbally and by leaflet, the value of certain foods and the fact that the most nourishing foods are not necessarily the dearest.

Leaflets on "Hints for the Cook" and "Points on Buying" are supplied to anybody for the asking at the Health Office.

What better soup can be made than from meat bones and trimmings, with the addition of carrots, turnips and onions at the cost of a few pence? How much will a breakfast of tea or cocoa with porridge and a fried herring cost?

It is unfortunately very often a case of time and trouble *versus* prepared and tinned foods.

I am sorry to see that fewer children are drinking milk at school. It is not poverty altogether in many cases—perhaps the novelty has worn off! Figures got out by the same school medical officer over a period of five years show that the malnutrition rate per 1,000 of Grimsby school children medically examined has come down from 6.6 in 1929 and 7 in 1930 to 5.5 in 1931, 4.6 in 1932 and only 2.2 in 1933.

Height and weight of Grimsby children exceed average or standard.

The best foods are called "protective" foods because they protect the body from "deficiency" diseases, such as scurvy, rickets and certain wasting nervous diseases. In other words, they contain the essential vitamins. These foods are *milk* and milk products, such as *butter* and *cheese*, fish (especially fat fish, like herrings) and fish *roes*, *liver*, *eggs*, fresh fruit and vegetables.

Skimmed Milk, despised by the ignorant, contains first-class protein and is best used for making milk puddings.

Man does not, and cannot, live healthily on protein foods only mentioned as above. He requires fats, sugars and starches; the latter are got in his bread and his rice pudding. Children who do not like fat meat should get their fat in the shape of butter and dripping. People do not eat enough dripping because it is cheap, and children do not get enough suet pudding because it needs time and care to turn out something which is not a sodden pasty mess.

The following is the report of the Borough Veterinary Inspector (Mr. A. J. Hines) :—

Veterinary
Inspection.

During 1933 the health of the domesticated animals has again been very good. Of the diseases coming under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, no cases whatever have occurred, although 9 cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported, but which, on investigation, proved negative.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER AND TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.—There are 12 farms producing milk in the Borough, and the number of dairy cows at the last inspection was 155. The premises and cows are periodically inspected, and samples of milk from suspected cows are microscopically examined.

During the year two cows were found suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder, and giving tuberculous milk, and three others were found affected with Tuberculosis with chronic cough, showing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis.

These five cows were destroyed and the owners compensated.

In addition, mixed samples of milk from each farm have been sent away on two occasions for biological examination, and all these samples proved free from Tuberculosis. Milk from the five affected cows was, of course, not sent away,

I believe that on the whole the production of milk in the Borough is carried out in a satisfactory manner. Certainly there is a very great improvement on the state of affairs a few years ago, and also, that in the absence of compulsory testing, the milk produced is as free from Tuberculosis as it is possible to get it. Cows which at one inspection may appear to be perfectly healthy may, before the next inspection, develop clinical signs of Tuberculosis and even give tuberculous milk, and the only way to obviate this would be the compulsory testing of all dairy cows and stopping the sale of milk from reactors. At the present time this is, of course, impossible owing to the very great cost it would entail, and the entire derangement of the dairy business.

CATTLE MARKET.—The usual weekly inspection of the Cattle Market has been carried out, and no animal has been admitted which would bring it within the regulations of the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.

CORPORATION FARM AND STABLES.—During the year many visits have been made to the Corporation stables and farm. The health and general condition of the animals is very good.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During 1933, nineteen deaths were certified as due to General. "Zymotic Diseases," as follows :—

Small-pox	..	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	6
Measles	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	4
Diarrhœa (under two years)	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	0
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	1

This is equal to a rate per thousand living of 0.20.

In 1932 the "Zymotic Death Rate" was 0.36.

The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) was as shewn below :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	55	46	—
Diphtheria	84	72	4
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	2	1
Puerperal Fever	3	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	—	—
Erysipelas	34	13	4
Pneumonia	74	10	79
Chicken Pox	208	10	all forms

No notifications were received during the year in regard to :—

Small Pox, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Plague, Dysentery or Malaria.

Table II. on page 86 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Fifty-five cases were notified, giving an attack rate of 0.59, compared with 3.21 for England and Wales. Forty-six cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. Scarlet Fever.

Cases are not discharged before the 5th or 6th week, whether serum has been given or not.

The early discharge of cases would seem to increase the number of "Return" cases, while there is the danger of nephritis and endocarditis developing during convalescence.

No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever.

The following table shows the comparative prevalence of Scarlet Fever over a period of years :—

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of Cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of cases treated in Hospital.	9 Percentage removed to Hospital.
1923	84,650	137	1·61	—	—	—	84	61·31
1924	85,620	103	1·20	—	—	—	72	69·90
1925	86,810	106	1·22	—	—	—	72	67·92
1926	87,190	157	1·80	—	—	—	119	75·79
1927	88,340	105	1·18	1	·95	·01	79	75·23
1928	90,270	98	1·08	—	—	—	69	70·40
1929	91,440	308	3·36	—	—	—	237	76·94
1930	91,440	320	3·49	1	·31	·01	244	76·25
1931	92,280	138	1·49	—	—	—	108	78·26
1932	92,250	67	0·72	—	—	—	51	76·11
1933	93,090	55	0·59	—	—	—	46	83·63

Diphtheria.

There were 84 notifications of Diphtheria, which is a decrease on the number received in 1932. The attack rate for the Borough was 0·90, and for England and Wales 1·18.

Seventy-two of the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

There were four deaths due to Diphtheria, giving a death rate of 0·04, compared with 0·06 for England and Wales, and 0·08 for the 118 great towns.

The tendency is now to give much larger doses of antitoxin, viz., 15,000 to 20,000 units in an ordinary case, where probably 8,000 is sufficient to neutralize the toxins already in the system.

In a severe and toxic case even larger doses are called for, and should be given.

A small school outbreak caused nine cases with 2 deaths; and five "carriers" were also discovered and isolated.

The table appended shows the prevalence of Diphtheria over a period of years :—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of Cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of Cases treated in Hospital.	9 Percentage removed to Hospital.
1923	84,650	81	·95	—	—	—	68	83·95
1924	85,620	123	1·43	2	1·62	·02	104	84·55
1925	86,810	88	1·01	2	2·27	·02	72	81·81
1926	87,190	78	·89	—	—	—	67	85·89
1927	88,340	62	·70	6	9·67	·06	47	75·80
1928	90,270	111	1·22	3	2·70	·03	88	79·27
1929	91,440	98	1·07	7	7·14	·07	73	74·48
1930	91,440	65	·71	2	3·07	·02	50	76·92
1931	92,280	59	·63	7	11·86	·07	43	72·88
1932	92,250	127	1·37	6	4·72	·06	109	85·82
1933	93,090	84	·90	4	4·76	·04	72	85·71

Two intimations only were received during the year, and both cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. Enteric Fever.
One local case died, and a “carrier” was found in the same family.

The case rate for the Borough was 0·02, compared with 0·04 for England and Wales.

The appended table shows the rate of incidence of Typhoid Fever in the town over a series of years :—

INCIDENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER (TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID) IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of Cases treated in Hospital.	9 Percentage removed to Hospital.
1923	84,650	4	·04	—	—	—	3	75·00
1924	85,620	5	·05	—	—	—	5	100·00
1925	86,810	7	·08	1	14·28	·01	6	85·71
1926	87,190	5	·05	1	20·00	·01	2	40·00
1927	88,340	16	·18	1	6·25	·01	10	62·50
1928	90,270	3	·03	1	33·33	·01	1	33·33
1929	91,440	3	·03	2	66·66	·02	1	66·66
1930	91,440	7	·07	2	28·56	·02	6	85·71
1931	92,280	7	·07	3	42·85	·03	6	85·71
1932	92,250	1	·01	1	100·00	·01	1	100·00
1933	93,090	2	·02	1	50·00	·01	2	100·00

Erysipelas Thirty-four intimations were received during the year, and thirteen cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital. Four deaths were attributed to Erysipelas.

All cases are treated with serum, and there were no deaths in Hospital.

Pneumonia. During the year 44 cases of *Acute Primary Pneumonia* and 30 cases of *Acute Influenzal Pneumonia* were notified. The deaths registered from all forms of Pneumonia numbered 79.

Influenza was prevalent in the Spring and late Winter.

Encephalitis Lethargica. Three cases of this disease were notified, and there were two deaths. Two of the cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital.

Acute Polio-myelitis. Four notifications of this disease were received during the year, and two cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Sixteen notifications of this serious eye affection of newly born infants were received during 1933.

(For further particulars in regard to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, see Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report).

In the last 10 years there have been 117 notifications—8 treated in Hospital, 9 had impaired vision, and 1 was blind. There were 6 deaths.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. **PUERPERAL FEVER.**—Three cases were notified during the year, and there were four deaths.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Twenty notifications of this condition were received.

Chicken Pox. There were 208 cases of Chicken Pox notified by medical practitioners under the Order of the Town Council under Section 7 (1) of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, which was approved by the Minister of Health, and came into operation in March, 1926.

Sixty-six cases were also reported by parents.

Ten cases of Chicken Pox were treated in the Corporation Hospital.

The following table shews the number of vaccinations and exemptions for the past ten years:—

Year.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Conscientious Objections.	Unsuccessfully Vaccinated.	Successful Vaccinations. Percentage as to Births.
1923	944	889	2	47·2
1924	928	781	3	50·1
1925	743	927	13	41·1
1926	740	875	10	42·7
1927	634	874	5	38·2
1928	607	1,023	5	34·8
1929	482	1,118	4	28·2
1930	516	1,122	9	29·5
1931	512	1,023	5	31·2
1932	413	1,038	12	26·1
*1933	358	1,068	13	25·7

* Provisional figures.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was a short sharp outbreak in the first quarter of the year. There were 63 deaths, chiefly among the very young and the aged: the 5 to 15 age group gave no mortality rate. Influenza.

Death Rate—0·67 per 1,000. England and Wales—0·57.

1933 was not an epidemic year. Measles.

9 cases were admitted to Hospital, including 4 from Institutions. There were 3 deaths among outside cases.

Death Rate—0·03 per 1,000. England and Wales—0·05.

Whooping Cough, like Measles, requires careful nursing. 9 cases were admitted to Hospital. There were 6 deaths among outside cases. Death Rate—0·06 per 1,000. England and Wales—0·05. Whooping Cough.

No deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough occurred in the Isolation Hospital.

There was no prevalence of Gastro-enteritis in spite of the hot dry Summer—due partly to more careful feeding of infants. Diarrhoea.

The Death Rate was only 2·9 per 1,000 births, compared with 7·1 for England and Wales.

The amount of work carried out in the Health Department Laboratory has again increased during 1933, and medical practitioners have taken full advantage of the facilities available. The routine work of the laboratory included the examination by Bacteriology

the incubation method of 883 swabs for the detection of Diphtheria Bacillus, and the examination of 866 specimens of expectoration and of 34 specimens of Milk for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus.

Seventy-one other specimens were sent to outside laboratories for examination and report. *Table X*, giving particulars of clinical bacteriology will be found on page 96.

Cancer.

The following table shews the number of deaths in the Borough from Cancer, with the rate per thousand of population over a series of quinquennial years.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 living.	Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 living.
1901	46	·72	1916	83	1·13
1902	44	·68	1917	64	·87
1903	40	·61	1918	90	1·23
1904	47	·71	1919	82	1·03
1905	33	·49	1920	100	1·22
1906	45	·64	1921	106	1·28
1907	60	·84	1922	109	1·30
1908	57	·79	1923	120	1·41
1909	69	1·05	1924	128	1·49
1910	57	·76	1925	100	1·15
1911	54	·72	1926	118	1·35
1912	68	·89	1927	122	1·38
1913	89	1·14	1928	120	1·33
1914	98	1·24	1929	139	1·52
1915	84	1·16	1930	131	1·43
			1931	127	1·37
			1932	128	1·38
			1933	137	1·47

The Cancer mortality rate shews a slowly upward tendency, and the public are being constantly advised to seek early diagnosis and treatment when after middle life there are signs of some departure from the normal, or some growth or discharge which does not clear up.

A radium centre has been established at the Lincoln County Hospital, to which Grimsby patients have been admitted.

An analysis of the deaths from cancer during 1933, shewing localisation, age and sex distribution is here given :—

Localisation.	25-45 years.		45-65 years.		65 years and upwards.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity & Pharynx	1	—	4	—	4	1	9	1
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	1	1	14	19	20	20	35	40
Respiratory Organs	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	5
Uterus	—	4	—	5	—	5	—	14
Other Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Breast	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	11
Male Genito-Urinary Organs	—	—	2	—	5	—	7	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other or Unspecified Organs	—	—	2	2	2	2	4	4
Totals	2	9	23	37	34	32	59	78

SCARLET FEVER.—Admitted 65. Discharged 60. Died nil. Corporation
Carried over to 1934, 8. *Outside* cases 19. Patients days 2,712. Hospital.
Average stay 6 weeks. Serum given to 12 cases. Mortality rate nil.

DIPHTHERIA.—Admitted 92. Discharged 98. Died 2. Carried over to 1934, 13 (9 cases ears only). *Outside* cases 19. Patient days 3,131. Average stay $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. Mortality rate only between 2 and 3 per cent.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Admitted 2. Died 2. Days in 21.

POLIOMYELITIS. — Admitted 2. Discharged 1. Died 1. *Outside* case one, which was too ill to be moved and died in 1 day. Other patient days 24.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 6. Discharged 4. Died 2 (1 local 1 outside). *Outside* cases 4, Patient days 216, average stay 5 weeks.

ERYSIPELAS.—Admitted 14. Discharged 12. Died nil. Carried over to 1934, 2. Patient days 268, average stay $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. One patient whose skin over the chest sloughed was in 133 days and recovered.

ENTERITIS.—Admitted 3. Discharged 3. Died nil. *Outside* case 1. Patient days 65. Average stay 3 weeks.

MEASLES.—Admitted 9. Discharged 8. Died nil. Carried over to 1934, 1. Patient days 262. Average stay 4 weeks. Brig-howgate Homes 3 cases. Infirmary 1 case.

MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Admitted 1. Discharged nil. Died 1. In 6 days.

PNEUMONIA (all forms).—Admitted 15. Discharged 12. Died 3. *Outside* cases nil. Patient days 378. Average stay 25 days.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Admitted 1. Died 1. Days in 8 (*outside* case).

TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.—Admitted 1. Died 1. Days in 5. (*outside* case).

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Admitted 9. Discharged 9. Died nil (Brighowgate Homes 6 cases). Patient days 339. Average stay 5 weeks.

VARICELLA.—Admitted 10. Discharged 10. Died nil. Patient days 196. Average stay 19 days.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Admitted 4. Discharged 3. Died 1. All *outside* cases. Patient days 180. Average stay 6 weeks.

MUMPS.—Admitted 1. Discharged 1. (Brighowgate Homes). Days in 14.

INFLUENZA.—Admitted 2. Discharged 2. Died nil. Patient days 41. Average stay 3 weeks.

OTHER DISEASES.—Admitted 16. Discharged 16. Died nil. Patient days 226. Average stay 2 weeks.

Notes.

ADMISSIONS :—

Borough cases 203. *Outside* cases 51 (including 2 private cases). Total 254.

DIED 15.

Carried over from 1932 :—

Scarlet Fever 2. Diphtheria 21. Tuberculosis 60.

Carried over to 1934 :—

Scarlet Fever 8. Diphtheria 3. Erysipelas 2. Measles 1. Tuberculosis 68.

The Medical Superintendent paid 240 visits.

Venereal
Diseases.

In *Table IX.* pages 93, 94 and 95 will be found the statistics for the year.

The Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, Dr. Plant, reports as follows :—

The total attendances of patients were 12,919. Included in this total were 6,006 Medical Officer attendances, and 6,913 intermediate attendances.

The most satisfactory feature has been the great diminution in new cases of Syphilis in the contagious or early stages. The average number of such cases during the last five years has been 44, but for this year was 18. These are the cases which indicate the amount of infection in the district. One would conclude that Syphilis is gradually disappearing locally. There will probably be fluctuations in years to come, but providing we continue our efforts on the present scale there seems reason to believe that we shall ultimately make Syphilis a rare disease.

Forty-eight cases of late Syphilis were seen. This is somewhat large, and is chiefly accounted for by increased vigilance on the part of Medical Practitioners and Medical Officers in Hospitals, etc., who are making increased use of the facilities we give them for having blood tests done in our Laboratory.

They are largely cases of many years standing which did not have treatment. Mostly they have passed the stage where they could infect another person. The number of Gonorrhœa patients was 135, and was higher than in 1932. It is however, substantially less than in 1931, when the figures were 202, and in 1930, when they were 218.

We work in close co-operation with the other departments of the Health services and the various Hospitals in Grimsby and Lindsey.

The Clinic at 38 Queen Street continues to be as popular as ever as patients have confidence in the treatment they receive, and know that the utmost secrecy is observed by the staff.

Eight sessions a week are held, four being for men and four for women. The Clinic is a recognised training centre for Venereal Specialists, and certificates of proficiency are granted without which no medical practitioner may obtain a Venereal Disease appointment.

A Health Week was organised, and lecturers and films were sent by the British Social Hygiene Council. Many lectures were given and films shown to good audiences in the Town Hall and in various works and institutes.

VENEREAL DISEASES LABORATORY.

The Laboratory is the only one of its kind in Lincolnshire. The V.D. Pathology and Bacteriology for Grimsby, Lincoln and Lindsey is carried out here, and the cost divided proportionately between the three Authorities according to the number of tests done for each. The number of tests carried out was 4,184. They were as follows :—

	<i>Grimsby.</i>	<i>Lindsey.</i>	<i>Lincoln.</i>
Wassermann Tests	998	554	671
Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests	298	159	208
Microscopic Slides for Gonorrhœa	417	564	1
Cultures for Gonorrhœa	225	61	—
Examinations for Spirochaetes	17	6	5
Total ..	1955	1344	885

In addition 102 tests were done for the Salford Clinic.

The Laboratory is a recognised training Centre for V.D. Pathologists.

APPENDIX I.

TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Medical Officer .. DR. W. D. R. THOMPSON.TABLE SHEWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1933 FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	6	7	—	—	2	4
5—10	—	—	7	8	—	—	1	—
10—15	1	2	5	9	—	1	2	4
15—20	4	11	3	3	2	4	—	1
20—25	7	6	1	—	3	5	—	—
25—35	18	21	3	1	6	8	1	1
35—45	14	9	—	—	9	6	—	—
45—55	18	3	—	—	13	6	—	—
55—65	2	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	3	—	—	1	3	1	—
Totals	64	57	27	28	37	34	8	10

TOTAL NEW CASES 176. TOTAL DEATHS .. 89.

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population Pulmonary .. 0.76

" " " Non-Pulmonary 0.19

" " " All Forms .. 0.95

Included in the deaths were fourteen cases that had not been previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. The proportion of non-notified deaths therefore is 15.7 per cent., as compared with 14 per cent. in 1932.

It is the duty of every medical practitioner to notify within forty-eight hours to the local medical officer of health any cases of tuberculosis occurring in his practice, and the medical officer of health is charged with the duty of keeping a register of such cases reported in his sanitary district.

Non-Notification. When a death is shewn on the Registrar's weekly return as having been certified as due to tuberculosis, and the deceased

person has not been previously notified as suffering from that disease, a letter is sent to the doctor concerned drawing his attention to the fact and reminding him of his statutory obligations to notify any such case as soon as he has arrived at his diagnosis.

The number of primary notifications received per 1,000 of the population, and the ratio of non-notified deaths for the past years, are shewn below :—

Year.	Total primary Notifications.	Notifications per thousand of population.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.
1922	109	1.30	45%
1923	200	2.36	24%
1924	193	2.25	18%
1925	186	2.14	18%
1926	213	2.40	26%
1927	170	1.92	23%
1928	195	2.16	22%
1929	189	2.06	12%
1930	194	2.12	24%
1931	206	2.23	25%
1932	197	2.13	14%
1933	176	1.89	15.7%

It will be seen from this table that there is still need for further improvements in the ratio of non-notified deaths. The Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer have personally notified 51 cases of tuberculosis, or 29 per cent. of the total notifications received during the year, as compared with 28 per cent. in 1932.

Some of the reasons may be explained, as follows :—

- (a) Cases which are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer as Consultation cases, having been found to be tuberculous, the doctor is communicated with ; the case is treated, but in many instances the notification specially asked for is not forthcoming.
- (b) Contact examinations have yielded fifteen positive cases.
- (c) The acute cases with no doctor in attendance, or only for a matter of a few days prior to death.
- (d) Notification not being made owing to a misunderstanding of the Tuberculosis Regulations, or to the belief that the case is already notified by another practitioner.

From the analysis of the fourteen non-notified cases who died during the year it is revealed that five died from Tuberculous

Meningitis, which was not diagnosed until practically death occurred. One case died in an outside institution ; one was discovered in Post Mortem examination, being an Inquest case, thus leaving seven deaths which are unsatisfactorily accounted for.

It will be seen there is again a preponderance in the first two columns. A factor of paramount importance in the success of a tuberculosis scheme is the promptness with which notifications are received by the local authority. There is still room for improvement in this respect. Too many cases are being notified when the disease is well-established and going into the advanced stages. This is proved by the fact that out of 89 deaths recorded during 1933, 66 persons died within one year of being notified.

Co-operation between the Local Authority and medical practitioners continues to be of a satisfactory nature. Too much stress is laid by some doctors on sputum examinations alone, and valuable time is lost before the case is brought to the notice of the tuberculosis officer. Where any doubt exists in the diagnosis, medical practitioners should send the cases to the tuberculosis officer for opinion.

The following is an extract from a report issued by the Ministry of Health, dealing with this important section :—

“ With regard to uncertainty as to the correct diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, no doubt exceptional and complicated cases occur which baffle the most expert of physicians. But in the majority of cases the uncertainty is due to failure on the part of the general practitioner and sometimes even of the tuberculosis officer to enlist all the means available for expert diagnosis. In some areas certain medical practitioners, especially those newly qualified, are still forgetful of their statutory duty to notify, and are still unacquainted with the assistance that can be afforded to them in the diagnosis of tuberculosis by the local authority. The attention, therefore, of all the medical practitioners practising in a local authority's area should be called to their obligations under the Notification Regulations, and they should be asked to ensure that all cases of tuberculosis coming to their notice be notified without delay ; at the same time they should be reminded that the Council are prepared to afford all the necessary aids to diagnosis in their power, e.g., consultation with the tuberculosis officer, examination of sputum, X-ray examination, observation beds, etc.”

For analysis of deaths occurring during 1933 see TABLE T. I.

Public
Health
(Tubercu-
losis) Regu-
lations, 1925.

By these Regulations the Local Authority can, on the report in writing of their Medical Officer of Health, by notice in writing require any person suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, and in an infectious state, who is employed in connection with a dairy or the handling of milk or vessels for containing milk, to discontinue his employment. These Regulations also forbid any person knowing he is suffering from Tuberculosis to undertake such employment.

No action was required to be taken under these Regulations during the year.

Section 62 of this Act deals with the power of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to make an Order, on the application of the Local Authority, for the removal to and detention in a Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis in an infectious state. Public Health Act, 1925.

No action has so far been taken under this Act. Several cases have refused institutional treatment when it was advised, but as there have always been other equally urgent cases to admit it has not been considered necessary to proceed under this Act. If the accommodation were left vacant, however, steps would be taken to show that the Local Authority have the power to remove cases considered dangerous to the public.

<i>Clinical Tuberculosis Officer</i>	W. D. R. THOMPSON.	Tuberculosis Dispensary.
<i>Health Visitor and Dispensary Nurse</i>	B. SMITH.	
<i>Tuberculosis Clerk</i>	R. TULLOCH.	

In a general way the function of the Tuberculosis Dispensary should be to serve as:—

- (a) Receiving house and centre of diagnosis.
- (b) Clearing house and centre for observation.
- (c) Centre for curative treatment.
- (d) Centre for the examination of contacts.
- (e) Centre of special examinations of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors for the Ministry of Pensions and the Medical Boards of the Ministry of Pensions.
- (f) Centre for "after-care."
- (g) Information bureau and educational centre.

The following table, as required by the Ministry of Health, is a general analysis of the work done by the Tuberculosis Department in the Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption, Burgess Street, during the year:—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	47	37	1	1	5	4	14	18	52	41	15	19		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	3	1	303	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	48	35	40		
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	4	—	1	—	1	2	4	3	5	2	5		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	123	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	52	14	19		
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered ..	4	1	—	—	5	8	10	8	9	9	10	8	36	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	113	60	58	296	

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dis- pensary Regis- ter on Decem- ber 31st :— (a) Definitely tuberculous	108	98	2	1	12	21	40	46	120	119	42	47	328
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	3	2	20

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	338
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	14
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	23
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	75
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	8723
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	Nil
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
	(a) Personal	53
	(b) Other	620
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	332
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1333
10.	Number of :—	
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	866
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	150
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	1
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	138
NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (excluding Centres used only for special forms of treatment).		
Provided by the Council	One	

During the year 773 individual persons attended the Dispensary making a total of 8,723 attendances. The number of persons attending is less than the previous year (839), whilst the total attendances shew an increase of 82.

The following table illustrates the progress the Department has made in recent years :—

Year.	Total number of persons who attended.	Number of new Cases.	Total Attendances.
1923	444	205	2,708
1924	468	248	2,834
1925	519	237	3,020
1926	524	251	4,210
1927	637	376	5,499
1928	556	274	5,121
1929	705	315	4,044
1930	775	414	4,620
1931	768	455	7,019
1932	839	483	8,641
1933	773	440	8,723

Applications
for
Treatment.

During the year under review 176 cases were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations as suffering from Tuberculosis (all forms), whereas the number of persons who applied for treatment to the County Borough amounted to 171, equal to 97·1% of the notifications received. Of the balance of five persons who did not apply for treatment, or 2·9% of the cases notified, one of these was not visited at the request of the practitioner in attendance, three had a fatal termination before they could be seen by the Tuberculosis Officer, and one case removed from the Borough immediately after being notified.

The percentage of persons applying for treatment is very satisfactory.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Classifica-
tion of new
cases.

During 1933 applications were received from 86 new cases suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in addition to which must be included eight definite cases discovered in the examination of contacts.

The following is the classification of these new cases, together with a comparison with the previous years :—

	1933.	1932.	1931.
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	24	32	23
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	18	11	13
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case) ..	21	29	27
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case) ..	31	30	46

It is pleasing to note that the improvement has been maintained in column four, but there is still room for considerable progress in this direction.

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 41 new cases diagnosed as suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in addition to which seven definite cases were discovered in the examination of contacts.

The following table will give a comparison with previous years :—

	Bones	Abdomen	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands.	Total
1930	21	11	12	19	63
1931	25	8	18	28	79
1932	8	12	11	23	54
1933	13	6	11	18	48

The marked decrease in the number of Non-Pulmonary cases has been due, in a large measure, to the introduction of a routine Mantoux test, which has been useful in differentiating tuberculous adenitis from allied conditions, as well as abdominal tuberculosis from conditions arising from improper feeding. The total number of these tests carried out during 1933 was 176, as compared with 267 in 1932.

The following table shews the cases on which the Mantoux Test was carried out during 1933, together with the results.

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total.
Positive reaction	13	21	31	36	101
Negative reaction	18	8	27	22	75
Totals	31	29	58	58	176

Of the total cases who applied for treatment 77.4 per cent. of the new cases were seen before notification by the Tuberculosis Officer as to diagnosis. This figure has again shewn an increase on the previous year (67.5%), and a satisfactory index is when the figure reaches 80 per cent.

The figure 77·4 per cent. refers only to cases actually seen in the Dispensary as consultation cases, and does not include a diagnosis made by the Tuberculosis Officer in the Pathological Laboratory before notification. If the quota obtained from these pathological specimens were included the figure would be considerably increased.

Contacts.

By direction of the Ministry of Health (Memo. 121/T) cases are regarded as contacts only if the cause of their being examined is the fact that they have recently been, or still are, living in contact with some dispensary patient or other notified case; many persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from tuberculosis who attend at the Dispensary of their own accord, or who are referred by a private medical practitioner, may give a history of previous contact with a known case of tuberculosis, but this does not bring them within the definition of "Contacts."

During the year a total of 122 new examinations were carried out, this figure being a decrease on the previous year when 183 persons were seen. Of the 122 examined 15 were found to be definitely tuberculous, eight pulmonary and seven non-pulmonary, whilst four cases remained under observation at the close of the year. As pointed out in previous reports more stress has been laid on the adult type of contact, therefore, 66 per cent. of the examinations were in men and women. It has been the practice throughout the year to institute a systematic examination of house contacts, especially among those patients with a positive sputum, and difficulties experienced in getting adults to attend at the Dispensary for examination has, to a large extent, been overcome. The percentage of "home" contacts examined amounted to 36%, as compared with 51·9% in 1932, and 30·4% in 1931.

The reason why the number of cases found to be tuberculous has increased so markedly may be explained that a very careful examination of persons who give any history of ill health has been undertaken.

In the march-past of the household the obviously healthy members have not been included in the list of contacts.

A striking example of household visitation in search of contacts is illustrated by the following case:—

13th March, 1933. G. P. (14)—A non-notified death from the local Infirmary—tuberculous meningitis.

The following arose from this home being inspected:—

8th April, 1933. R. P. (1½) Child found to be poorly and, eventually diagnosed as tuberculous meningitis, terminating fatally on the 10th April, 1933.

26th April, 1933. R. P. (17)—Complaining of malaise, etc., and on examination was found to be tuberculous, with a "positive" sputum.

27th Sept., 1933 M. P. (5)—This child shewed a strong reaction to the Mantoux test, and was kept under observation at the Dispensary. She developed a tuberculous knee, and was notified as suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the date given.

The last two cases mentioned are now in receipt of sanatorium treatment at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital.

The following table shews the number of contacts examined since 1925 :—

	Tuberculous.				Total Examinations.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1925	—	—	I	—	9	24	15	16
1926	—	I	—	—	9	30	8	19
1927	—	—	—	I	4	19	16	20
1928	—	I	I	—	—	20	17	14
1929	I	I	—	—	19	25	35	34
1930	—	3	2	2	33	38	55	65
1931	—	3	I	—	25	80	35	31
1932	I	5	3	I	57	97	15	14
1933	3	5	2	5	22	59	16	25

The number of Home Visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officer was almost the same as for last year, the total being 332, of which 53 were paid in consultation with the patient's private doctor, the remainder being periodical visits to cases who were unable to attend the Dispensary. The number of Home Visits paid in 1931 was 357, and in 1932 the figure was 350. Home Visits.

It is gratifying to find that the doctors are soliciting the opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer more readily, the figure being a steady increase year by year. He is being consulted now in practically all obscure chest conditions in all parts of the town.

As in the previous year there has been a systematic examination of adult contacts in their homes, the number in 1933 amounting to 60.

Much useful information has been acquired concerning the environmental conditions of patients, together with sanitary defects, which are at once reported.

During 1933, 42 patients were seen by the School Dentist at the Dental Clinic, as compared with ten in the previous year. Dental Treatment.

Tuberculous
Ex-
Servicemen.

Under supervision of the Dispensary staff at the close of the year were nine soldiers or sailors whose disease was held by the Ministry of Pensions to be attributable to, or aggravated by, service in the Great War, and a pension granted for disability.

During the year six Ex-Servicemen received institutional treatment in the Grimsby Corporation Hospital for varying periods.

Nurse's
Visits.

Nurse Smith made a total of 1,333 visits, as compared with 1,220 in 1932, to the homes of patients during the year. The Ultra-Violet Ray treatment, which is given three times per week, with an aggregate of some 6,687 exposures, occupies much of the time which could otherwise be devoted to district work.

Bacterio-
logical
Laboratory
Examina-
tions.

During the course of the year 866 specimens were examined in the Council's laboratory for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, this being the largest number examined in one year.

The reports are handed to the doctors concerned within twenty-four hours, and this is very much appreciated by them. When a "positive" sputum is returned to the medical practitioner, and the case is not notified under the Regulations, a communication is sent to the doctor concerned. In this respect notification follows by return of post, and it is but rarely I experience difficulty in this direction. As an aid to diagnosis these arrangements are in existence for the examination, free of cost, of specimens sent by medical attendants.

The following table shews the source from which the sputa were sent :—

Tuberculosis Dispensary		Specimens from Residential Institutions.						General Practitioners.	
		Corporation Hospital.		Infirmary Institution.		Grimsby Hospital.			
Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
38	185	138	210	4	18	—	—	46	227

The enormous growth in this important section can be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
1921	36	102	138
1922	46	174	220
1923	103	193	296
1924	109	211	320
1925	85	247	332
1926	100	246	346
1927	162	318	470
1928	210	378	586
1929	223	396	619
1930	159	419	578
1931	229	490	739
1932	296	567	863
1933	226	640	866

An X-ray installation has now become an essential factor in diagnosing and subsequent treatment of cases. It was originally proposed to erect an X-ray installation at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital, Scarthoe, but it was felt that the real need of the apparatus was in the Dispensary in order to save time and transport, consequently the Dispensary was re-constructed to accommodate the plant, which consists of:—

One "Sunic" X-ray transformer unit with single valve rectification.

Output—100 kilovolts at 100 milliamperes. One "Sunic" upright all-metal screening stand. One metaliz tube, together with the necessary developing and protection apparatus.

An arrangement with the local radiographer has been made for the X-ray of heavy bone work to be carried out, as there is only an upright screen provided, and no Potter Bucky Diaphragm attached to the plant in the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Now a routine examination includes an X-ray film which is taken and developed on the premises. The apparatus used in the Dispensary by the Tuberculosis Officer himself is, from experience, found to be the best method, because the Tuberculosis Officer with his knowledge of the patient's history and clinical signs is most fitted to make a correct interpretation of the X-rays. Cases are from time to time discovered by the Tuberculosis Officer, who but for the help given by the X-ray examination, would have been sent to the Hospital for treatment when they are not tuberculous at all. It must be remembered that the cost of three months' treatment in a sanatorium, approximately £33, may be saved at the onset. It does not require many cases of this character to pay for the original cost of the apparatus. No less than three cases have been discovered and diagnosed as "new growths" whereas clinically the early stages are indistinguishable from that of tuberculosis.

The following table shews an analysis of the work done in this Department during the year:—

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Screening :—					
Pulmonary	7	5	4	4	20
Films :—					
Pulmonary	47	63	1	7	118
Non-Pulmonary	4	1	2	5	12
Totals	58	69	7	16	150
1930	Total examinations made		..	..	128
1931	..	..	..	..	153
1932	..	..	..	..	115

Housing

During the year 121 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and Table T. 5 shews the Housing Conditions of these patients as found on visiting by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Every effort is made to secure that infectious cases occupy a separate room, or at least a separate bed.

During the year under review 55 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received, and the following table shews the housing conditions of these patients.

Only an exceedingly small percentage of this type of case may be considered infectious.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Ward.	No. of cases notified.	Houses definitely overcrowded	Houses slightly overcrowded	Premises badly lighted or ventilated.
Alexandra	7	—	—	—
Central	2	1	—	1
Clee	5	1	—	—
Coates.....	2	1	—	1
Hainton	2	—	—	—
Humber	8	1	—	1
North-East	7	1	—	1
Scartho.....	—	—	—	—
South	1	—	—	—
South-West	4	—	—	—
Victoria	7	2	—	2
Weelsby	4	—	—	—
Wellow	—	—	—	—
Wellington	6	1	1	1
Totals	55	8	1	7

Report on
Ultra-Violet
Ray Treat-
ment for
1933.

The number of patients treated from the Tuberculosis Department since 1929, is as follows:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
General Light	64	56	96	140	181
Local Light	39	33	49	42	15
Totals ..	103	89	145	182	196

During the year under review patients made a total of 5,972 attendances for general light treatment at 123 sessions (average 48.5 per session), and a total of 715 attendances for local light treatment at 123 sessions (average 6 per session). Of these a large number have had two or more courses of general light.

Owing to the exceptionally fine summer it was thought advisable that the patients should indulge in natural sunlight at the sea front. The Clinic was closed for a period of six weeks.

The light treatment centre was commenced in 1926, and has been progressing with efficiency since. The details of the apparatus and equipment were given in the report for 1930.

Use of the apparatus for diagnostic purposes has been made ; if the case fails to respond to treatment a more intensive search is made for the cause of the disease. Notably have been found cases of congenital syphilis in this respect.

The attendances of Tuberculosis patients receiving light treatment is as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
General Light	2,292	1,887	4,021	5,412	5,972
Local Light ..	1,571	784	773	966	715
Totals ..	3,863	2,671	4,794	6,378	6,687

The following table represents the work done during 1933 :—

	No. of cases on treatment 1/1/33	No. of cases commencing treatment in 1933.	Treatment concluded in 1933		Treatment ended for other reasons	No. under treatment at end of 1933
			Quiescent	Improved		
Skin (lupus) ..	2	3	2	1	1	1
Adenitis ..	19	34	14	7	11	21
Bones, Joints & Spine	9	16	8	1	5	11
Abdomen ..	4	8	3	1	2	6
Pulmonary Cases	4	11	2	1	3	9
Observation Cases, etc.	13	73	—	—	50	36
Totals for 1933	51	145	29	11	72	84

Included in column six are cases admitted for institutional treatment, together with cases who were discharged non-tuberculous after periods of observation.

The number of observation cases mainly consist of school children and other cases sent by outside doctors. It must be remembered that there are no facilities in this town for the treatment of school children and others under the Council's Scheme by the Mercury Vapour Lamp, and as a result of this there is an overloading of cases on this Department.

GRIMSBY CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

Tuberculosis
Section.

The extended Sanatorium has now been in progress for two years.

Although the accommodation in the Scheme intended to provide 108 beds, only 98 beds can be utilized, as one large ward is used for male patients as a day room.

During 1933 approximately 80 per cent. of the accommodation was utilized, which also includes beds apportioned to the Lindsey County Council.

The following table gives particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., of persons treated in the above Hospital:—

		1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Admissions</i> :—	(a) Definite cases ..	162	131	127
	(b) Observation cases ..	40	61	49
<i>Discharges</i> :—	(a) Definite cases ..	108	107	91
	(b) Observation cases ..	34	57	50
<i>Deaths</i> :—	(a) Definite cases ..	33	40	30
	(b) Observation cases ..	—	5	3

Average number of days treatment of patients discharged :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
(a) Definite cases ..	131	144	137
(b) Observation cases ..	68	78	89

Average number of days treatment of patients who died :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
(a) Males (Definite cases)	96	127	85
(b) Females „ „	78	99	70
(c) Males (Observation cases)	—	10	28
(d) Females „ „	—	57	60

These figures refer to Grimsby patients only, whilst in addition 42 patients were admitted from the Lindsey County Council (41 adult males and 1 adult female). Discharges numbered 35 men and two women, leaving 13 men at the close of the year under treatment from this Authority.

Orthopædics

There is a lack of complete facilities for orthopædic treatment in Grimsby, and this militates against the efficiency of the Council's Tuberculosis Scheme.

Dental
Treatment.

There have, as yet, been no complete dental facilities provided.

Education
Facilities.

The school attached to this Sanatorium is still functioning under the care of Mrs. Tulloch. Further equipment has been provided ; some alterations in the curriculum were made to satisfy the Board of Education. The Teacher is well-liked by her little patients, and I have noticed that the progress has been more rapid particularly in the children on frames, and is illustrating the fact that both mental and physical occupation is helpful, one aiding and assisting the other.

A modern Ultra Violet Ray sunlamp was installed during the year as an adjunct to the open-air life of the sanatorium.

OUTSIDE SANATORIA.

At the beginning of 1933 one patient was receiving treatment from this Authority in the Royal National Sanatorium at Bournemouth. One patient was admitted to this Institution during the year, and discharges numbered two, leaving no cases in outside sanatoria.

One patient shewed no material improvement after 121 days treatment, the other was discharged improved after 119 days.

As the Local Authority now consider the institutional treatment of tuberculosis adequate at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital, a resolution was passed at the Health Committee deciding that, in future, no contributions be made towards the maintenance of Grimsby cases in outside sanatoria, and accepting no responsibility for patients in other institutions without the consent of the Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint Sub-Committee being first obtained.

As there were a few male beds available in the Grimsby Corporation Hospital it was decided to admit twelve cases from the Lindsey County Council.

Chairman Councillor C. E. FRANKLIN.

Deputy-Chairman .. Alderman W. S. BEALES.

Secretary Mr. R. TULLOCH.

Tuberculosis
Care
Committee

The most prevalent form of tuberculosis is consumption, which is a chronic disease, and attacks adults in the prime of life, and the convalescence is very slow and uncertain; therefore on discharge from a sanatorium the patient must be kept under critical observation, and his natural resistance maintained if he is going to be self-supporting, and not entirely dependent on public funds or charity for his support. It is essential, therefore, that the good obtained whilst under sanatorium treatment should not be frittered away by careless management subsequently.

In order to tackle this important work a Care Committee was appointed in this County Borough in 1925, and its work has functioned with marked success since.

Up to 1930 the Ministry of Health allowed a grant of £2 per 1,000 of the population per annum, which in the case of Grimsby amounted to £183 per annum, paid by the Local Authority. In September of that year the Town Council agreed to allow the sum of £5 per 1,000 of the population per annum, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, as set out in the explanatory Circular 1072, which allows authorities to exceed the ratio of their original grant. The revised grant for official allocation through the Town Council now amounts to £450 per annum.

On the 1st January, 1933, the balance in hand of the Special Fund amounted to £289 10s. 5d., whilst the sum of £258 18s. 10d. was raised or contributed during the year, including a grant from the Public Assistance Committee of £50, of which £161 16s. 8d. was spent in addition to the official allocation mentioned above.

The Committee were responsible for the following efforts to obtain money for the Special Fund :—

3rd March, 1933	Dance held at the Gaiety Hall	£42	7	2
1st July, 1933	Moss Rose Day Collection ..	£138	2	7

The remainder was contributed by donations or efforts made on behalf of the Committee and the very best thanks are tendered to these.

The number of persons assisted by the provision of extra nourishment during the past few years is as follows :—

1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
113	129	143	133	143	145	149

In addition to helping with the supply of milk and eggs the Special Fund has also been operating as follows :—

Provision of clothing and footwear to patients.

Provision of bedsteads and bedding.

Omnibus fares allowed to patients receiving Occupational Therapy.

Rent allowance to patient.

Surgical appliances.

Charabanc outings to selected patients in local sanatoria.

Railway fares allowed to patients proceeding on special examinations.

The Committee also provided one full-size billiard table, complete, for the use of male patients on the Tuberculosis Wards at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital.

The work of the Committee was again well advertised during the year by the inclusion of various tableaux in local parades, and the best thanks of the Committee are due to the Cleansing Superintendent, Parks Superintendent and others for their valuable assistance in this matter.

As previously, members have shewn great enthusiasm in their work against this disease, both in Committee and enquiries into individual cases, home visiting, etc., which has resulted in a large amount of useful work being carried out.

This Committee was affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1932.

TABLE T. 1.
ANALYSIS OF THE DEATHS that occurred during 1933, according to the period after notification within which death took place, is shewn in the accompanying table :—

	Not notified prior to death	Case survived :—										Totals
		2 weeks	1 month	2 months	4 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
<i>Pulmonary—</i> Adult Males Adult Females	5 —	4 2	2 —	5 4	5 4	4 4	2 8	2 5	2 3	3 3	3 1	37 34
<i>Non-Pulmonary—</i> Adult Males Adult Females Male Children Female Children	2 1 2 4	— — 4 3	— — — 1	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— 1 — —	2 2 6 8
Totals ..	14	13	3	9	9	8	10	7	5	6	5	89

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH DURING 1933. TABLE T. 2.

	Alexandra	Central	Clee	Coates	Hainton	Humber	North-East	South	South-West	Scartho	Victoria	Weelsby	Wellow	Wellington	Totals
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis.</i>															
Males	2	8	6	3	4	5	6	4	6	—	7	4	3	6	64
Females	5	6	4	—	4	5	7	6	1	1	6	5	1	6	57
<i>Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>															
Males	5	—	3	2	—	4	4	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	27
Females	2	2	2	—	2	4	3	1	3	—	5	1	—	3	28
	14	16	15	5	10	18	20	11	11	1	20	13	4	18	176

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CASES, IN WARDS, REMAINING ON THE TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION REGISTER ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Alex.	Central	Clee	Coates	Hainton	Humber	North-East	South	South-West	Scartho	Victoria	Weelsby	Wellow	Wellington	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	15	17	24	4	11	27	18	26	15	2	15	11	6	26	217
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	10	13	3	7	15	13	5	7	1	14	7	3	8	114

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933, in the area of the County Borough of Grimsby.

Formal Notifications.													
AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis											Total Notifica- tions.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards		Total (all ages)
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	1	4	7	18	14	18	2	—	64	70
“ Females ..	—	—	—	2	11	6	21	9	3	2	3	57	60
Non-pulmonary Males ..	2	6	7	5	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	27	28
“ “ Females	—	7	8	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	28	29

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

PART II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

AGE PERIODS	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	5
“ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
“ Females	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

TABLE T. 3.—*continued.*

The source or sources from which information as to the cases (mentioned on the preceding page) was obtained is as follows :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars	5	8
Posthumous notifications { transferable deaths from Registrar General	—	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	—	—
Other Sources if any (specify)	—	—

PART III.—NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1933, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	113	104	217	55	59	114	331
Number of cases <i>removed</i> from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	28	35	63	18	12	30	93
2. Recovery from the disease	13	13	26	18	18	36	62
3. Death	42	39	81	8	10	18	99

TABLE T. 4.

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES
IN GRIMSBY AS COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE SINCE 1912.

Year.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	GRIMSBY.	England and Wales.	England and Wales.	GRIMSBY.	England and Wales.	England and Wales.
	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.
1912	55	.72	1.02	80	1.05	1.37
1913	59	.73	.99	92	1.18	1.35
1914	68	.86	1.02	96	1.22	1.36
1915	75	1.03	1.14	113	1.56	1.51
1916	87	1.19	1.15	130	1.78	1.52
1917	77	1.05	1.21	105	1.43	1.60
1918	88	1.20	1.30	115	1.57	1.67
1919	74	.93	1.00	92	1.16	1.28
1920	86	1.04	.87	122	1.48	1.13
1921	87	1.05	.88	121	1.46	1.13
1922	89	1.06	.89	117	1.39	1.12
1923	82	.96	.84	102	1.24	1.06
1924	83	.97	.84	99	1.16	1.06
1925	77	.91	.83	98	1.21	1.04
1926	92	1.04	.77	127	1.43	0.96
1927	86	.97	.74	105	1.19	0.95
1928	72	.79	.75	102	1.12	0.92
1929	96	1.05	.79	115	1.25	0.95
1930	85	.93	.73	109	1.19	0.89
1931	85	.92	.74	108	1.16	0.89
1932	81	.87	.68	106	1.14	0.84
*1933	71	.76	.69	89	.95	0.83

* R.G. Population 93,090

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE T. 5.

	Total number of cases notified during 1933	Pulmonary Cases considered Infectious						Pulmonary Cases not considered Infectious						Cases which could not be classified			No. dis- charged Non-Tuber- culous	Premis- es defi- nitely over- crowded	Prem- ises either old, badly lighted or insuffi- ciently ven- tilated	Ward Popu- lation per acre
		No. of cases with room to self		No. cases with bed but not room to self		No. cases with neither bed nor room to self		No. of cases with room to self		No. cases with bed but not room to self		No. cases with neither bed nor room to self		Infec- tious	Non Infec- tious					
		Under 15	Over 15	Under 15	Over 15	Under 15	Over 15	Under 15	Over 15	Under 15	Over 15	Under 15	Over 15							
Alexandra	7	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5·3	25·3	
Central ..	14	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	71·7	
Clee ..	10	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	31·0	
Coates ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12·4	
Hainton ..	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	52·4	
Humber ..	10	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	15·4	77·7	
North-East	13	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	24·6	
Scartho ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·6	2·2	
South ..	10	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1·3	5·4	
South West	7	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	71·0	
Victoria ..	13	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	51·0	
Weelsby ..	9	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	11·4	
Wellow ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	23·0	
Wellington	12	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	109·0	
Totals ..	121	1	39	—	5	2	28	—	8	—	4	—	10	5	6	13	7	8	—	

TABLE T. 6.

The following tables have been inserted at the suggestion of the Central Tuberculosis Officer of the Lancashire County Council.

Analysis of definite cases on the Tuberculosis Dispensary Register on the 31st December, 1933, shewing present condition and age.

I. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Groups.	Sex.	T.B. Minus.		T.B. Plus 1.		T.B. Plus 2.		T.B. Plus 3.		Total.	
		Active	Quies.	Active	Quies.	Active	Quies.	Active	Quies.	Active	Quies.
0—5	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	M.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
15—25	M.	2	9	2	6	4	7	—	—	8	22
	F.	—	12	4	4	6	2	3	1	13	19
25—35	M.	—	10	7	5	6	6	2	—	15	21
	F.	2	12	7	1	9	4	2	—	20	17
35—45	M.	—	8	6	—	1	3	—	—	7	11
	F.	1	6	1	—	4	3	1	—	7	9
45—55	M.	—	6	3	1	3	2	3	—	9	9
	F.	—	2	—	—	4	3	1	—	5	5
55—65	M.	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	4
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
65 and upwards.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
All ages	M.	2	37	19	12	15	19	6	—	42	68
	F.	3	33	13	5	23	13	8	1	47	52
Grand Total		75		49		70		15		209	

No. of Pulmonary cases remaining December, 1931 .. 187
 „ „ „ „ „ 1932 .. 198

II. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE T. 7.

Age Groups.	Sex.	Bones and Joints (Excluding Spine).	Spine.	Abdomen.	Other Organs.	Glands.	Skin.	Total.
		Active Quiets.	Active Quiets.	Active Quiets.	Active Quiets.	Active Quiets.	Active Quiets.	Active Quiets.
0-5	M.	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
	F.	3	1	—	1	2	—	7
5-15	M.	—	2	—	—	1	—	4
	F.	4	1	3	1	—	2	25
15-25	M.	2	—	1	—	2	—	5
	F.	2	1	—	—	17	3	28
25-35	M.	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
	F.	2	—	2	2	4	3	8
35-45	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
45-55	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	2	—	1	—	—	4
55-65	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
65 and upwards	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	M.	2	3	—	—	2	1	8
	F.	10	4	4	3	20	3	44
		6	2	1	—	4	—	13
		6	4	5	4	29	6	54
		24	13	10	7	55	10	119

No. of Non-Pulmonary cases remaining December, 1931, .. 134.
 " " " " 1932, .. 126.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, IN INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults	Children under 15	
Grimsby Corporation Hospital, Scartho, Grimsby.. .. .	62	13	10	13	98

TABLE T. 9

TABLE SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	1	12	10	2	1
	Adult females	1	12	12	—	1
	Children	5	25	28	1	1
	Total	7	49	50	3	3
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	13	51	30	18	16
	Adult females	22	41	34	9	20
	Children	9	37	27	3	16
	Total	44	129	91	30	52
GRAND TOTAL		51	178	141	33	55

TABLE T. 10.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	4
Non-tuberculous ..	1	2	1	5	7	17	—	—	1	1	1	6	7	10	25
Doubtful	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
TOTALS	3	3	1	8	8	17	—	—	2	1	1	9	12	12	29

TABLE T. 11.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Grand Totals.
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M. F. C.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.													
	Quiescent	7	7	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11 8 1
	Not quiescent ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus. Group 1.													
	Quiescent	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 —
	Not quiescent ..	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2 3 —
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.													
	Quiescent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2 1 —
	Not quiescent ..	4	4	—	2	7	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	7 14 —
	Died in Institution	2	2	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7 5 —
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.													
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 —
	Died in Institution	10	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11 3 1
Totals (pulmonary) ..		28	18	1	12	16	—	6	1	1	—	4	—	46 39 2
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.													
	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1 1 5
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal													
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	— 2 2
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Other Organs													
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Peripheral Glands.													
	Quiescent	—	1	3	1	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 1 13
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals (non-pulmonary) ..		—	1	7	2	1	15	—	2	4	—	—	2	2 4 28

TABLE T. 13.

(A) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return shewing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933, of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Table relates.				Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. Minus	Class T.B. plus																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
					Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (class T.B. plus)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	4	2	3	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	6	1	2	—	3	4	3	2	—	5	7	5	7	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE T. 14.

(B) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Table relates.				Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929					1930					1931					1932					1933				
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total										
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	2						
		Children	F.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	1	1	3	6	—	—	—	2	2								
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3						
		Children	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	6	1	—	—	3	10						
Condition not ascertained during the year				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.				2	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	4	1	—	3	—	4	4	1	—	3	8	9	2	5	12	28	6	4	3	17	30	13	3	4	18	38	
Transferred to Pulmonary				—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	3	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
		Children	F.	6	—	—	2	8	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			19	3	5	10	37	4	3	1	1	9	3	1	1	4	9	7	4	4	10	25	6	3	3	11	23	5	9	6	9	29	16	5	8	16	45	12	15	12	22	61	14	11	7	5	37
	Dead	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		Children	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total written off Dispensary Register				44	12	13	28	97	10	5	1	10	26	13	5	2	10	30	14	7	8	24	53	7	9	5	18	39	17	11	12	19	59	17	6	13	18	54	13	19	20	22	74	14	13	14	5	46
GRAND TOTALS of (a) & (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).				46	12	15	31	104	10	5	1	10	26	13	5	2	11	31	16	7	9	25	57	8	9	8	18	43	21	12	12	22	67	26	8	18	30	82	19	23	23	39	104	27	16	18	23	84

TABLE T. 12.

SCARTHO ROAD INFIRMARY.

TABLE SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis admitted for treat- ment.	Adult males	—	6	5	1	—
	Adult females	—	3	2	1	—
	Children	—	1	1	—	—
	Total	—	10	8	2	—
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- losis admitted for treatment	Adult males	—	1	1	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	1	6	3	4	—
	Total	1	8	5	4	—
GRAND TOTAL		1	18	13	6	—

APPENDIX II.

 REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY
AND CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Medical Officer . . DR. JANET W. HEPBURN.

Staff.

During 1933 there were slight alterations in the staff of the Department. Owing to the absence through illness of one of the Health Visitors, a temporary Health Visitor was appointed in June, and continued to act as relief nurse until her appointment to the permanent staff in September. Thus, from September there were six Health Visitors on the permanent staff. This allowed for a re-distribution of districts to be visited, and a slight diminution of the pressure of work on the other Health Visitors. As will be seen in *Table M. & C.W. 1*, the increase in the staff has been of great assistance, and particularly so in the increase of visits paid to children over one year.

Health
Visiting.

In 1932, 8,594 visits were paid to children over one year, but in 1933, no less than 10,726 were paid to children in the same age group, an increase of nearly 25%. In my report of last year I emphasised the fact that the visiting of this age group was deficient to the amount of at least 25%. It is gratifying to note that this deficiency has been covered by the increase in staff, and in so short a time, despite loss of work through illness.

There has also been an increase of 6.7% in the first visits made, and 8.3% in subsequent visits to children under one year. The time of the Health Visitors is still very much occupied with attendance at the various clinics, but owing to the services of V.A.D. workers and other voluntary workers, some of them are freed to do more district work.

As the attendance of toddlers at infant welfare clinics is not so great as desirable, I think it would be advisable to have a separate clinic for the examination of children. This has been tried in other parts of the country and found successful. A routine quarterly examination of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years could be conducted, and any defect found referred to the general practitioner for treatment. See *Table M. & C. W. 1*.

Midwives.

29 midwives notified their intention to practice. Of these, 26 were fully trained, and 3 were *bona-fide* midwives. 15 were in private practice, 6 were employed by the District Nursing Association, and 5 were attached to the Bethesda Home. In addition 7 midwives were employed at the Municipal Maternity Home, and 10 midwives were on the staff of the Scartho Road Infirmary.

Midwives attended 968 live births and 28 still births, or 57 per cent. of the total births (live and still) registered in the Borough. Medical aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives

Act, 1918, in 174 cases of difficulty, or 17 per cent. of the cases notified by midwives. The fees incurred have been paid by the Local Supervising Authority, and repayment of fees, in full or in part, has been obtained where the income of the patients permitted.

During the year, the Inspector of Midwives paid 47 visits to Midwives at their homes, for the purpose of supervision and instruction in carrying out ante-natal work.

No midwives are subsidised by the Local Authority, and no sterilised outfits are provided. Except for a few cases, full sterilisation is carried out by the midwives.

During 1933, 11 maternal deaths occurred, the causes being as follows :—

Maternal
Mortality.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. From Sepsis | 5 |
| 2. From other causes | 3 |
| 3. From other associated diseases | 3 |

Of these, two occurred in their own homes, and nine occurred in Institutions.

The Maternal Mortality rate for the year is 4.78, but when calculated from the total number of maternal deaths, together with those associated with child-birth, the rate becomes 6.58. There were 8 deaths from child-birth and 3 from other diseases associated with child-birth. Of these, 5 were due to Puerperal Sepsis, and 6 died from other causes, namely :—

1. Ruptured tubal pregnancy.
2. Ante and Post partum Hæmorrhage.
3. Impacted breech—pelvic cellulitis and operation.
4. Cardiac disease complicating parturition (2 cases).
5. Diabetic coma, and miscarriage following A.P.H.
6. Nephritis.

Nine of these Maternal deaths occurred in institutions. Grimsby unfortunately had a small outbreak of puerperal sepsis during the summer of 1933. In one case, sepsis developed late, probably as an extension from a septic skin condition ; in another, the infection was probably derived from a child of the family who had suffered from a sore throat immediately prior to the mother's confinement. In the latter case, the infection was very virulent and the patient succumbed within ten days of developing a rise of temperature. Both these cases were nursed at home. The other three cases of sepsis were removed to institutions and died there, (in no case could any contact be traced). Reports were obtained in eight of these cases and forwarded to the Ministry of Health, Maternal Mortality Committee.

3 cases of Puerperal Fever and 20 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these, 5 were removed to Hospital. Four cases of pyrexia and one case of sepsis occurred in a small outbreak of puerperal sepsis in an adjacent area, from which they were transferred to institutions in the Borough, the

Puerperal
Fever and
Pyrexia.

sepsis case ending fatally, without notification of sepsis being received. One of the aforesaid cases of pyrexia also ended fatally, but this case was a transferable one, and is not included in the Maternal Mortality list for this area.

Of the three sepsis cases notified, two ended fatally, one in an institution, the other at her own home. The third case made a good recovery. In all, there were five deaths from sepsis, the three previously mentioned and other two. One of the latter not being notified in any way prior to death, and the other previously notified as pyrexia. Only two of these cases were nursed at home, and in one of these, trained nurses were provided.

The case rate for the year for (a) puerperal fever was 1·7, and (b) puerperal pyrexia was 11·9 per 1,000 total births registered (live and still) in the Borough during 1933, as compared with 3·5 and 9·6 respectively for England and Wales.

Children Act, 1908-32

Part I. of the Children Act, 1908 (as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932) is administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and the six Health Visitors employed in this Department carry out the duties of Infant Life Protection Visitors. At least one visit monthly is paid to each case and, where necessary, more frequent supervision is given.

The number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year was 22: these persons had charge of 26 children. 15 applications for registration were received during the year, and registration was granted in all cases. Health Visitors paid 241 home visits to boarded-out children.

Orthopædic Treatment.

No definite arrangements have been made for the provision of orthopædic treatment. Procedure is the same as in former years. Cases found by the Health Visitors, or brought to the notice of the Medical Officer at any of the local infant welfare centres, are immediately referred to their own family doctors or to the local hospital, where there is a department providing electrical treatment and massage.

No change has been made in the institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. A voluntary organisation provides for the reception of unmarried mothers, the majority of whom go elsewhere for their confinements. There is no recognised place in the Borough for the reception of illegitimate infants and homeless children other than the Nursery and the Children's Home provided by the Public Assistance Committee of the Local Authority.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

In accordance with the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926 (Registration of Maternity Homes), and The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, four nursing homes are registered in the Borough, three of which are registered for the reception of maternity and surgical cases, and one is registered for surgical cases only. Four routine visits of inspection were paid to these homes by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

	Maternity Homes.	Nursing Homes
No. of applications for Registration in 1933 ..	Nil	Nil
No. of Homes registered	3	4
No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling Registration	Nil	Nil
No. of appeals against such Orders	Nil	Nil
No. of cases in which such orders have been :—		
(a) Confirmed on appeal	Nil	Nil
(b) Disallowed	Nil	Nil
No. of applications for exemption from Registration	Nil	Nil
No. of cases in which exemption has been :—		
(a) Granted	Nil	Nil
(b) Withdrawn	Nil	Nil
(c) Refused	Nil	Nil

During the year, 1,671 Live Births and 61 Still-Births were registered. 338 of the total live and still-births were not notified, information being supplied by the local Registrar of Births and Deaths. 1,593 live births were visited by the Health Visitors, and investigations were carried out by them in 49 cases of still-births.

17 multiple pregnancies occurred, comprising 32 live births and 2 still-births.

For information regarding the sources of notification of births see *Table M. & C.W. 2.*

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1933 was 68, a slight increase in the rate as compared with 67 for 1932.

The chief causes of death were Prematurity, Congenital Defects and Pulmonary Diseases. Prematurity caused 36 of the 114 deaths under one year, or 31·5% of the total infant deaths. Pulmonary Diseases and Congenital Defects each caused 28, or 24·5% of the total infant deaths.

As a result of enquiries into 33 deaths due to prematurity, it was found that in 19 cases the health of the mother during pregnancy was poor. The conditions found were as follows :—

- 2 cases Acute Influenza.
- 3 „ Shock (subsequent to a fall).
- 5 „ other ill-health of mother.
- 1 case Pleurisy.
- 1 „ Pneumonia.
- 1 „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- 1 „ Acute Appendicitis.
- 1 „ Pyelitis.
- 1 „ Eclampsia.
- 1 „ Nephritis.
- 1 „ Chronic Oöphoritis.
- 1 „ Repeated miscarriages. (W.R. negative).

There was extreme poverty in two cases, and in four instances the pregnancy was a multiple one ; the four twin births all ended

fatally, but in none of these cases had the mother suffered from ill-health. There was no known cause for the occurrence of premature labour in the remaining three cases.

During January and February, 1933, there was an outbreak of Influenza and almost 50% of the deaths from pulmonary disease occurred during that period.

The neo-natal death rate was 35.3, as compared with 35.8 in 1932. The average neo-natal death rate for the five years 1929 to 1933, is 33.48, as compared with 32.23 for a similar period 1924-1928. Until there is a diminution in the neo-natal death rate, there is no likelihood of improving the Infant Mortality Rate. Much can be done to lower this neo-natal rate if the expectant mother will co-operate with the doctors and nurses in attention to her health during pregnancy, but this co-operation is not always easy to secure. In many cases, expectant mothers make no arrangements for ante-natal care, and even refuse to obtain or have it when offered. These, however, are mostly old multiparæ. In other cases, definite signs of ill-health are ignored by the mother until labour comes on prematurely and the infant is still-born, or so weakly as to have little chance of survival.

Of 59 babies dying in the first month, 33 were born prematurely, 10 suffered from congenital debility and 11 from congenital defects. Only four of these deaths were due to acute inter-current disease. In other words, 43 infants out of 59 were so feeble at birth as to have little or no chance of survival. Here is the chief wastage of infant lives and the need for intensive preventive work.

Only 23 of the 114 infants who died under the age of one year attended an infant welfare centre, and the causes of death were:—

Acute Pulmonary Diseases	..	..	..	12
Intussusception	..	..	..	1
Infective Enteritis	..	..	..	1
Septic Meningitis	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1
Acute Nephritis	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	3
Hæmorrhage into Suprarenal Glands	..	..	..	1

Of 55 deaths over one month and under one year, 18 occurred in breast-fed infants, the others being artificially fed. In only two cases, was the home care very noticeably bad.

Still Births.

Enquiries were made into 61 cases of still-birth, and as a result the following causative factors were found:—

Prolonged Labour (instrumental delivery)	..	..	10 cases
Breech Presentation	..	..	9 „
Placenta Prævia	..	..	4 „
A.P.H. and prolapse of cord	..	..	1 case
Albuminuria	..	..	1 „
Nephritis	..	..	1 „

Induction of Labour (contracted pelvis)	..	..	2 cases
Cord tightly round neck	..	..	3 „
Twin pregnancy	..	..	2 „
Premature Labour	..	..	10 „
B. B. A.	..	..	3 „
Ill-health of mother	..	..	8 „
No known cause	..	..	7 „

25 Primiparae gave birth to dead infants.

36 Multiparae „ „ „ „

It is possible that more skilful attention during pregnancy and confinement might have saved some of these lives. Of the 36 multiparous women who gave birth to dead infants, six of them were 9-para, and one a 13-para.

During 1933, there were 228 ante-natal cases seen at this clinic, and 168 at other clinics. At the Municipal Maternity Home 446 cases were seen. Ante-Natal Clinic.

The total attendances of ante-natal cases were :—

Municipal Maternity Home	..	..	1771
Ante-Natal Clinic	..	..	625
Miscellaneous	..	..	168
Total cases	..	..	842
Total attendances	..	..	2564

96 Post-natal cases were also seen at the Ante-natal Clinic.

Midwives are encouraged to attend this clinic with their cases, and all new midwives coming to the Borough and practising independently, or attached to district associations, are specially requested to attend with a view to securing uniformity of ante-natal work and records.

16.2% of the cases seen at the Ante-natal Clinic were referred or brought by midwives, and 50% attended for the purpose of booking their admission to the Municipal Maternity Home.

All other cases attended voluntarily for treatment and supervision and finally booked their midwives, or in cases of necessity their own private doctors.

151 cases were treated at this Clinic during the year, and made a total of 1,914 attendances.

Artificial
Sunlight
Clinic.

The clinic is held three times each week, as has been the practice in former years. As in the past, the types of cases treated are :—Malnutrition and Debility, Rickets, Skin Diseases and Adenitis.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing regular attendance at this clinic, as some of the mothers had to come a long distance. This difficulty was in part obviated by the kindness of two members of the local branch of the Rotary Club, who lent their cars and chauffeurs to convey patients from an outlying district to the treatment clinic.

During the months of June, July and August, and part of September, treatment was suspended, and all mothers attending

the local infant welfare clinics were given instructions for exposing their children to natural sunlight.

Infant
Welfare
Clinics.

The various clinics have again been well attended, and there has been an increase of 663 in the attendances made by toddlers.

Attendances at three of the clinics are again too large to be coped with, and it is hoped that the new clinic at Nunsthorpe will be opened early in 1934. This will relieve the congestion at Watkin Street and Victoria Street Infant Welfare Clinics. All clinics, except Stortford Street, have a medical officer present at every session. At Stortford Street, a medical officer is present once a fortnight.

There has been an increase of 74 in the number of assisted cases, owing to the amount of unemployment in this area. In the majority of cases, dried milks are issued to assisted cases, rather than wet milk. All mothers using wet milk are advised to obtain bottled milk, but where a mother refuses to obtain such milk, full instructions are given with regard to sterilisation of milk, and the method of keeping milk in sterilised covered containers.

When so many mothers are living in rooms without adequate pantry accommodation, it is impossible to advocate the use of wet milk, no matter how good the milk may be, hence the extension in the use of dried milks.—*See Table M. & C. W. 3.*

Distribution
of Milk.

Applications for assisted milk supply were dealt with by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health at the Infant Welfare Centres, where distribution takes place, and her recommendations were considered monthly by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Free milk has been granted in many cases, although mothers are encouraged to contribute small sums towards the cost of the milk allowed to them. During the year 15,003 lbs. of dried milk foods were distributed at infant welfare centres, made up as follows :—

				Sales.		Gifts.	
				cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.
Hamilton Street	..	..	..	27	90	41	62
Watkin Street	..	..	..	11	74	13	30
Victoria Street	..	..	..	10	7	23	100
Stortford Street	..	..	..	—	82	4	110
				50	29	83	78

The number of cases receiving assistance during the year was as follows :—

Hamilton Street	..	..	..	..	348
Watkin Street	..	..	..	..	119
Victoria Street	..	..	..	..	179
Stortford Street	..	..	..	..	56
					702

The test-feeding clinic established in August, 1929, is found to be of great value in establishing and maintaining breast-feeding. There were 297 attendances at this clinic during 1933, and in most cases, the results of special supervision, following test-feeding, were found to be very good. Test feeding
Clinic.

Inquiries made into the method of feeding over a period of four years—1929 to 1933—give the following results :—

At the first visit :—

84.9%	were breast fed.
1.5%	„ combined breast and bottle-fed.
13.4%	„ artificially fed.

At three months :—

56.35	„ Breast fed.
3.16	„ breast and bottle fed.
33.24%	„ artificially fed.

At six months :—

33.66%	„ breast fed.
5.92%	„ breast and bottle fed.
43.18%	„ artificially fed.

The figures given are for one district only.

At three months, 7 per cent. of the infants had removed from the district, and at six months, 14 per cent. had done likewise, so that the figures given omit those cases of removal.

In 1926, similar enquiries over the whole town showed that :—

At the first visit	84.56%	of the infants were breast fed.
At three months	63.58%	„ „ „
At six months	53.68%	„ „ „

From this it would seem that the average mother is either less willing or less able to breast-feed her infant now, than in former years.

At the Municipal Maternity Home, I find that very few mothers are unable to feed their babies, but many declare that they will not continue breast-feeding after they leave the Home, as it curtails their freedom and ability to pursue their customary routine.

On the other hand, I have no doubt that social conditions have much to do with failure of lactation in many cases. The under-fed, debilitated mother is in no condition to carry on lactation successfully for many months, and the amount of assistance given by the Local Authority in the form of milk and extra vitamins is not enough to maintain lactation in all cases : moreover, unless the assistance is given in such a form as to be unpalatable to the other members of the family, in many cases it is not used for the purpose for which it is given.

Dried milk, combined with an iron preparation, has been supplied to many nursing mother during 1933, and because of its iron content, one is more certain of its being used by the mother. There is no doubt that good use could be made of, and better results obtained, from the provision of dinners at a reduced price or even free, in necessitous cases, but there is no scheme for that in operation at present.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum

Sixteen notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during the year. 15 cases were nursed at home and one case was admitted to hospital. By arrangement with the Local Authority, 12 cases were nursed by the Queen's Nurses. *See Table M. & C.W. 4*

Home-help
Service.

The Home Help employed by the Local Authority assisted in 11 cases during the year. As formerly, she is paid a wage of 25/- weekly when employed at a case, and a retaining fee of 10/- weekly when not working. In the event of over-lapping of cases, a temporary Home Help is engaged and paid 25/- weekly when working. The sum of £2 12s. 0d. was received from patients, but in most instances the Home Help was provided free of cost.

Dental
Treatment.

The following is a schedule of work done during 1933 by the School Dentist, who gives one session per week for the treatment of patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

231 adults and 64 children under five years of age were treated. 509 attendances were made during 40 sessions, giving an average attendance of 12.72 per session. 31 nursing or expectant mothers were fitted with artificial dentures, two dentures were repaired; 44 cases in various stages of treatment, or for various reasons are awaiting dentures.

	Attend- ances	Teeth Extracted	Gas N ₂ O	Local	Fillings	Scaling	Dentures Fitted.
Adults—231	436	1118	248	2	—	1	31
Infants—64	73	221	69	—	—	—	—

Municipal
Maternity
Home.

The new home was officially opened in April, 1933, and the increased accommodation was found to be of great value.

There was an increase in the total number of admissions, and also an increase of 2 days in the average duration of stay.

94.2 per cent. of the cases were delivered by midwives, and the remaining 5.8 per cent. by doctors.

Eight cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred, and all made a good recovery. There was no puerperal sepsis in the home during the year.

Two maternal deaths occurred, both cases being admitted in emergency, the chance of recovery being very poor.

Ten infants died within ten days of birth, six from prematurity. In one instance the premature labour was due to the mother having an attack of Influenza; in two cases to twin pregnancy, and in the remaining case there was no known cause.

In two cases, the infant was weakly, subsequent to the mother suffering from toxæmia of pregnancy.

Of the nine still-births which occurred, one was due to toxæmia of pregnancy, three to Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage, and one to prolonged difficult labour.

Attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic attached to the Municipal Maternity Home were well maintained, 446 cases making a total of 1,771 attendances.

For a full statistical report of the work done during 1933, *see M. & C. W. Table 5.*

TABLE M. & C. W. 1.
HOME VISITATION. WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Total
Visiting of children :—							
First Visits	308	275	281	303	200	226	1593
Subsequent visits (under 1 yr)	897	1169	1087	1273	673	494	5593
do. do. (over 1 yr.)	1493	2082	2776	1954	1373	1048	10726
Visits to Stillbirths	2	5	7	19	4	12	49
do. Ophthalmia Neo.cases	—	6	12	33	2	4	57
do. Ante-natal cases ..	91	89	229	130	51	28	618
do. Whooping Cough cases	5	11	23	17	1	—	57
do. Measles cases ..	4	2	8	24	3	—	41
do. Chicken-pox cases ..	3	3	6	4	1	3	20
do. Infantile Diarrhœa cases ..	6	6	—	1	—	—	13
do. Puerperal Pyrexia & Fever cases ..	1	—	—	—	2	1	4
do. under Children Act, 1908	51	42	40	55	34	19	241
do. Miscellaneous cases	32	40	108	125	145	54	404
Total visits ..	2893	3730	4577	3938	2389	1889	19416
Weekly average for each Health Visitor	62	79	97	84	51	70	

TABLE M. & C. W. 2.
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Notified by				Live Births	Still Births
Medical Practitioners .. ..	..	..	..	384	8
Certified Midwives .. ..	..	..	..	968	28
Parents and others .. ..	..	..	..	6	—
				1358	36
Total Notifications received ..				1394	

TABLE M. & C. W. 3.
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

	Hamilton Street	Watkin Street	Victoria Street	Stortford Street	Total
Number of names on register	728	315	503	100	1646
Attendances :—					
Mothers.. ..	7160	3351	4521	1123	16155
Babies	6315	2446	4038	815	13614
Children	2565	1403	1896	711	6575
Average attendance per Session :—					
Mothers.. ..	72	70	90	23	
Babies	64	51	81	17	
Children	26	29	38	15	
Consultations	3127	1274	1605	281	6287
Average Consultations per session	32	27	32	14	

TABLE M. & C. W. 4.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
16	15	1	16	—	—	1

TABLE M. & C. W. 5.

Name of Institution	.. ..	Municipal Maternity Home.
Number of Beds	.. ..	38
Address	.. ..	Second Avenue, Nunsthorpe, Grimsby.
<i>Medical Superintendent</i>	.. ..	DR. J. W. HEPBURN.
<i>Matron</i>	.. ..	MISS M. L. ARCHER.

Information required.	Particulars.	
(1) Number of Maternity cases admitted during the year	412	
(2) Average duration of stay	16 days.	
(3) No. of cases delivered by—		
(a) Midwives ..	384	
(b) Doctors ..	24	
(4) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	93	
(5) Number of cases notified as—		
(a) Puerperal Fever	Nil	
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	8	
(6) Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil	
(7) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, stating the result of treatment in each case	2 Recovered in 4 weeks Recovered in 3 weeks	
(8) Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution	12	
(9) Number of maternal deaths, stating causes	1 Marginal Placenta Praevia. 1 Acute Pulmonary Oedema. Myocardial condition. Prolonged labour, complicated by Nephritis.	
(10) No. of Infant deaths		
(a) Still born	(a) 9	1 Albuminuria 3 marginal placenta prævia
(b) within 10 days of birth	1 Induced labour 1 Emergency 2 Post mature	1 Cord tightly round neck 6 times
	(b) 10	Prematurity, mother influenza Albuminuria Eclampsia Congenital heart Disproportion, induced labour
	" Twins, 30 weeks	
	" Malpresentation	
	" Twins, 28 weeks	
	" 28 weeks	

APPENDIX III.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1933 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Resi-dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.						Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1912	76,180	..	2076	27.2	953	12.5	38	46	217	104	961	12.6	
1913	77,420	..	2104	27.1	1035	13.3	51	55	240	114	1039	13.4	
1914	78,670	..	2119	26.9	1167	14.8	63	49	278	131	1153	14.6	
1915	72,130	..	1975	27.3	1179	16.3	86	66	210	106	1159	16.0	
1916	72,930	..	1892	25.9	1101	15.0	105	48	189	99	1044	14.3	
1917	72,930	..	1524	20.8	921	12.6	65	72	158	103	928	12.7	
1918	72,930	..	1603	21.9	1340	18.3	102	85	207	129	1323	18.1	
1919	79,290	..	1772	22.3	1045	13.1	72	50	143	80	1023	12.9	
1920	81,950	..	2383	29.0	1148	14.0	79	49	216	90	1118	13.6	
1921	82,330	..	2173	26.3	980	11.9	55	55	222	102	980	11.9	
1922	83,600	..	2003	24.0	1130	13.5	62	45	187	93	1113	13.3	
1923	84,650	..	1962	23.1	925	10.9	58	47	153	78	914	10.7	
1924	85,620	..	1845	21.5	1125	13.1	79	47	183	99	1093	12.7	
1925	86,810	..	1792	20.6	973	11.2	69	50	127	71	954	10.9	
1926	87,190	..	1728	19.8	1058	12.1	59	54	157	91	1053	12.0	
1927	88,340	1660	1654	18.7	1042	11.7	88	82	109	66	1036	11.7	
1928	90,270	1733	1702	18.8	1052	11.6	75	48	132	77	1025	11.3	
1929	91,440	1696	1673	18.2	1324	14.4	107	56	148	88	1273	13.9	
1930	91,440	1745	1745	19.0	1125	12.3	69	44	129	74	1100	12.0	
1931	92,280	1634	1650	17.8	1126	12.2	53	37	100	61	1110	12.0	
1932	92,250	1584	1652	17.9	1198	12.9	88	48	111	67	1158	12.5	
1933	93,090	1608	1671	17.9	1201	12.9	89	48	114	68	1160	12.4	
Area of District in acres (land and inland water)		5,468			Total population at all ages				92,458	At Census of 1931	
					Number of inhabited houses				21,129		
					Number of families, or separate occupiers				22,027		

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases notified.												Total Cases notified in each Ward of the Borough.															
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.											Alexandra.	Central.	Clee.	Coates	Hainton.	Humber.	North-East.	South.	South-West.	Scartho	Victoria.	Weelsby.	Wellow.	Wellington.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.																65 & upwards.
Small Pox	55	—	2	2	3	4	19	7	7	10	1	—	—	3	2	13	2	4	—	9	2	5	2	1	3	6	46	
Scarlet Fever	84	1	1	8	4	4	27	20	8	8	3	—	7	5	8	4	2	5	4	24	4	3	10	2	2	4	72	
Diphtheria inc. Mem. Crp ..	2	2	5	2	1	—	4	1	2	8	6	10	3	2	2	5	1	4	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	6	9	
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) ..	44	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	8	4	4	2	2	7	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	1	
Acute Prim. Pneumonia ..	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Acute Inf'zal Pneumonia ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Fever	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	4	—	2	
Erysipelas	34	11	13	13	15	19	11	5	3	3	1	—	4	3	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	13	
Chicken Pox	208	11	13	13	15	19	11	5	3	3	1	—	4	12	32	4	16	32	19	15	7	3	21	12	2	29	10	
Totals	505	32	21	26	26	28	167	47	27	58	23	38	12	25	70	17	34	50	33	73	21	14	47	26	13	56	164*	

* Includes 12 cases admitted to Institutions as follows:—

SCARTHO ROAD INFIRMARY—Pneumonia, 3; Puerperal Pyrexia, 5. Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 2.
GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL—Pneumonia, 1; Poliomyelitis, 1.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.													
Causes of Death.		All Ages.			Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
		Total.	Males	Females									
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL CAUSES {	Certified	1155	592	563	112	22	23	28	58	116	293	503	438
	Uncertified	5	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
2. Measles		3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough		6	..	6	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	
5. Diphtheria		4	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	
6. Influenza		63	31	32	1	2	4	..	6	8	26	16	18
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever		3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	
9. Tuberculosis of Resp. system..		71	37	34	..	..	..	1	14	29	23	4	36
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		18	8	10	1	4	2	7	1	2	..	1	16
11. Syphilis		3	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis		4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease ..		137	60	77	..	..	..	..	..	11	60	66	39
14. Diabetes		8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ..		82	37	45	..	..	..	1	..	1	21	59	20
16. Heart Disease		182	96	86	..	..	..	3	7	13	40	119	22
17. Aneurysm .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Other Circulatory Diseases ..		25	16	9	..	..	..	..	2	6	17	5	
19. Bronchitis		74	31	43	2	2	..	..	1	20	49	12	
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		79	46	33	25	7	4	3	1	5	15	19	26
21. Other Respiratory Diseases ..		20	8	12	1	..	..	..	5	10	4	7	
22. Peptic Ulcer		7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9	
23. Diarrhoea, etc.		5	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
24. Appendicitis		4	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	7	
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		5	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Other Digestive Diseases		10	4	6	2	..	..	..	1	2	5	14	
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis..		31	19	12	1	..	..	1	3	3	7	16	7
29. Puerperal Sepsis		4	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	
30. Other Puerperal Causes		7	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	9	
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ..		64	37	27	63	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	
32. Senility		77	40	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	51	
33. Suicide		13	9	4	..	..	..	1	5	5	2	3	
34. Other Violence		38	26	12	1	..	2	9	3	12	11	26	
35. Other Defined Diseases		109	65	44	8	3	6	5	8	18	27	34	67
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals		1160	594	566	114	22	23	28	58	117	294	504	439
Sub-entries (included above)—													
Erysipelas (in No. 35)		4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CAUSES	Certified ..	37	13	5	2	57	17	7	16	15	112
	Uncertified ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Measles .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Influenza .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Convulsions .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis .. .. .		..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Pneumonia .. .. .		..	2	..	..	2	3	4	8	8	25
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inflammation of the Stomach .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	5
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Congenital Malformations		5	2	3	1	11	2	..	2	2	17
Congenital Debility and Sclerema		5	2	2	..	9	1	..	1	..	11
Icterus .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth		27	6	..	..	33	3	..	..	..	36
Injury at Birth .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Umbilicus .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other causes .. .. .		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Totals		39	13	5	2	59	17	7	16	15	114

Nett Live Births in period { Legitimate .. 1,563 } 1,671
 { Illegitimate 108 }

Nett Deaths in period { Legitimate Infants 106 } 114
 { Illegitimate Infants 8 }

TABLE VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY, 1933.
(This List prepared by the Registrar-General is included in the Report at the request of the
Ministry of Health).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	All Ages	0--	1--	2--	5--	15--	25--	35--	45--	55--	65--	75--
ALL CAUSES	M	599	59	9	9	17	29	24	34	80	82	145	111
	F	566	57	13	14	12	29	27	32	57	78	122	125
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	M	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	M	33	—	1	3	—	1	2	4	7	7	4	4
	F	34	1	1	1	—	6	1	2	7	6	5	4
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	37	—	—	—	—	5	6	9	13	3	1	—
	F	35	—	—	—	1	10	8	6	6	1	3	—
10. Other tuberculous diseases	M	6	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	1	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Syphilis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease..	M	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	12	21	14
	F	83	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	13	25	23	10
14. Diabetes	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	10
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	14
16. Heart disease	M	115	—	—	—	3	2	4	2	12	19	43	30
	F	107	—	—	—	1	2	5	6	6	20	35	32
17. Aneurysm	M	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases..	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	3
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	5
19. Bronchitis	M	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	10	3
	F	30	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	14
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M	37	12	3	3	2	—	—	2	2	7	3	3
	F	31	13	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	6
21. Other respiratory diseases..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	1
	F	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
22. Peptic ulcer	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases ..	M	15	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	5	1
	F	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	5	2
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	M	21	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	2	4	6	3
	F	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	3
29. Puerperal sepsis	F	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, malformations,&c.	M	39	38	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	29	28	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	M	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	28
	F	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24
33. Suicide	M	11	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	1	2	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
34. Other violence	M	21	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	4	5	3	1
	F	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	5
35. Other defined diseases	M	63	3	1	2	6	7	2	7	7	8	10	10
	F	39	3	1	3	2	2	4	2	8	3	6	5
36. Causes ill-defined, or un- known	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V. (1933).			NETT DEATHS, <i>i.e.</i> , DEATHS ACTUALLY BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.																		AGES.								
CAUSES OF DEATH.			LOCALITIES.																	Total at all Ages									
			Alexandra	Central	Clee	Coates	Hainton	Humber	North-East	South	South-West	Scarbro	Victoria	Weelsby	Wellow	Wellington	INSTITUTIONS												
																General Dist. Hospital	Scarbro Infirmary	Corporation Hospital.	Other Institutions		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up.	
All causes	Certified	78	64	78	16	76	75	53	70	35	23	57	53	41	78	94	199	43	22	1155	112	22	23	28	58	116	293	503	
	Uncertified	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
2. Measles			—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Scarlet Fever			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4. Whooping Cough			—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Diphtheria			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
6. Influenza			10	4	7	—	4	5	4	1	3	1	2	3	2	4	2	9	2	—	63	1	2	4	—	6	8	26	16
7. Encephalitis Lethargica			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..			5	6	1	—	2	5	3	4	3	—	2	2	2	4	1	3	28	—	71	—	—	—	1	14	29	23	4
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases			1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	—	18	1	4	2	7	1	2	—	1
11. Syphilis			—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
12. General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis			—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease			16	4	13	2	12	10	4	8	2	1	6	9	6	11	8	24	1	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	11	60	66
14. Diabetes			—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.			8	7	4	2	6	2	4	4	2	7	1	7	8	3	2	14	—	1	82	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	59
16. Heart Disease			12	15	12	3	16	12	14	14	8	6	16	10	7	17	5	15	—	—	182	—	—	—	3	7	13	40	119
17. Aneurysm			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18. Other circulatory diseases			—	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	17
19. Bronchitis			7	4	8	—	8	6	6	3	2	1	6	3	—	8	1	11	—	—	74	2	2	—	—	—	1	20	49
20. Pneumonia (all forms)			4	2	6	1	5	15	3	4	2	1	6	2	1	4	7	13	2	1	79	25	7	4	3	1	5	15	19
21. Other respiratory diseases			1	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	5	10	4
22. Peptic Ulcer			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc.			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	1	10	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis			—	3	3	—	3	—	2	3	2	1	3	—	2	2	2	5	—	—	31	1	—	—	1	3	3	7	16
29. Puerperal Sepsis			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.			5	4	2	1	5	5	3	6	1	—	4	1	1	3	4	7	—	12	64	63	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
32. Senility			1	1	3	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	7	4	2	—	50	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
33. Suicide			—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	2
34. Other Violence			3	1	3	—	—	3	4	3	—	—	2	2	—	2	10	4	—	1	38	1	—	—	2	9	3	12	11
35. Other defined causes			5	5	10	3	8	2	—	8	3	2	4	1	3	11	21	18	1	4	109	8	3	6	5	8	18	27	34
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals			79	64	78	16	78	75	53	70	35	23	57	53	41	79	94	199	43	23	1160	114	22	23	28	58	117	294	504
Special Causes (included above) :—																													
Erysipelas (in 35)			—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2

TABLE VII.

TABLE SHOWING ACREAGE, POPULATION, DENSITY, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,
ZYMOTIC DISEASES AND INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN WARDS, 1933.

Ward.	Acreage.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Density.	Birth Rate per 1000.	† Death Rate per 1000.	Zymotic Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Births
Alexandra ..	315	7,980	25	15·4	9·9	·12	89
Central ..	86	6,380	74	19·1	10·0	·31	65
Clee ..	370	12,220	32	14·1	6·3	Nil	57
Coates ..	266	3,400	12	22·0	4·7	Nil	53
Hainton ..	116	6,100	52	14·7	12·7	Nil	144
Humber ..	109	8,480	77	21·9	8·8	·35	96
North-East ..	232	5,720	24	25·1	9·2	·34	62
South ..	1822	12,010	7	14·3	5·8	·08	40
South-West ..	79	6,350	80	21·7	5·5	·31	43
Scarthoe ..	985	2,270	2	9·2	10·1	Nil	47
Victoria ..	128	6,540	51	20·0	8·7	·61	76
Weelsby ..	678	7,810	11	7·8	6·7	·12	49
Wellow ..	200	4,670	23	10·4	8·7	·42	102
Wellington ..	82	8,990	109	20·6	8·7	·11	48

* Local estimate of population at end of 1933.

† Excluding deaths occurring in Institutions in the Borough.

TABLE VIII.—BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.
England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 132 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1933, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1932.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Para- Typhoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
ENGLAND AND WALES...	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5	
132 Smaller Towns (estimated resident Populations 25,000 -50,000 at Census 1931) ...	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	
London	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	
GRIMSBY C.B.	17.9	0.65	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.67	0.54	2.9	68	91.0	5.3	3.3	0.4	

Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.
: : 1.79 2.63 4.42
: : 1.71 2.52 4.23

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: { per 1,000 Live Births : : Total Births

TABLE IX.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT GRIMSBY, DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	To'ts
1. Number of cases on 1st January, under treatment or observation ..	155	81	—	—	55	29	9	2	219	112	331
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	6	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	8	7	15
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	14
" secondary	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
" latent in 1st year of infection	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
" all later stages	29	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	14	43
" congenital	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	13
Soft Chancre	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gonorrhœa 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	113	18	—	—	113	18	131
" later	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	71	173	71	244
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	22	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	33	1	34
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 ..	233	117	1	—	185	48	182	73	601	238	839
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15) ..	13	1	1	—	65	16	161	71	240	88	328
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
" secondary	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
" all later stages	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	18
" congenital	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	28	4	—	—	28	4	32
" later	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	11	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	24	2	26
Died	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ..	41	4	—	—	27	3	—	—	68	7	75
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	136	93	—	—	50	25	21	2	207	120	327
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 ..	233	117	1	—	185	48	182	73	601	238	839

[illegible]

TABLE IX.—continued.

	Microscopical.		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa
6. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	26	698	753	Nil	351

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Grimsby	Lindsey	Foreigners	Hull	Glasgow	Leeds	Manchester	London	Derby	Sunderland	Liverpool	Nottingham	S. Shields	Yarmouth	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :															
Syphilis ..	61	18	2	1	—	4	5	8	—	1	—	1	1	—	102
Soft Chancre ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa ..	89	35	10	—	1	3	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	146
Conditions other than venereal ..	176	52	11	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	244
Total ..	327	105	23	1	1	8	8	10	1	2	1	2	2	2	493
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	10318	2351	94	2	4	22	27	43	1	3	3	12	2	37	12919
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	1489	412	23	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	1932

TABLE X.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1933.

<i>Throat Swabs for Diphtheria :—</i>	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	166	274	440
Private Practitioners	37	238	275
Scarthoe Road Infirmary	3	38	41
School Clinic	13	46	59
Children's Home, Brighowgate	—	1	1
Contacts	9	58	67
<i>Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli :—</i>			
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	138	210	348
Private Practitioners	46	227	273
Tuberculosis Dispensary	38	185	223
Scarthoe Road Infirmary	4	18	22
<i>Bacteriological Examinations of Milk :—</i>	454	1295	1749
Milk examined by M.O.H. in Council's Laboratory	1	30	31
Milk examined by Veterinary Inspector in the Council's Laboratory	—	3	3
<i>Specimens sent to Outside Laboratories :—</i>	455	1328	1783
Widal Reaction	5	13	18
B. Abortus	—	18	18
Culture for Diphtheria Virulence ..	3	2	5
Urine (B. Coli found in 2)	2	—	2
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	—	2	2
<i>Bacteriological Examinations of Milk sent to Outside Laboratories</i>	1	25	26
Totals	466	1388	1854

The above Table does not take into account the reports made in connection with Venereal Diseases.

TABLE XI.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1933, FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection
with **FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	94	5	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	342	10	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)—			
Food Preparers	439	9	—
Bakehouses	353	8	—
Offensive Trades.. .. .	958	17	—
Fried Fish Shops	351	8	—
Total	2537	57	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Found. (2)	Number of Defects. Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of Prosecutions. (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	6	6	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	9	9	—	—
Other nuisances	30	30	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	54	54	—	—

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

TABLE XII.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.
PORT SANITARY DISTRICT OF GRIMSBY.

REPORT for the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

	TOTAL.	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector.	Number subjected to examination by the Medical Inspector.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED.				TRANSMIGRANTS.	
				Lunatic, Idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for Medical Reasons.	Physically Incapacitated.	Suffering from Acute Infectious Disease.	Landing necessary for adequate Medical Examination.	Trachoma, Favus, etc.
1. (a) Total number of Aliens (excluding Alien Seamen) landing at Port	1295	457	427	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants ..	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Total Aliens arriving at Port	1337	493	427	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. (a) Total number of vessels carrying Alien Passengers ..				..	..	..	..	280	
(b) Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector..				..	..	..	..	155	

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

TABLE A.

ANALYSIS OF ALIENS LANDING see I (a).

							Total
Residents Returning	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
In Transit	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	767
Business	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Diplomatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seamen	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Contract Seamen	..	..	..	..	..	..	147

Ministry of Labour Permit (M.L.) :—

(a) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
(b) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
(c) Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Aliens coming to settle not holding M.L. Permits :—

(a) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
(b) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
(c) Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Total	1295
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

TABLE B.

CLASSIFICATION OF ALIENS REFERRED TO THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR
BY THE IMMIGRATION OFFICER FOR DETAILED EXAMINATION.

				Examined.
(i) Holding Ministry of Labour permits	..	..	..	75
(ii) Intending to take up employment and remain in the country over 3 months	..	..	..	—
(iii) Intending to make their home in this country	..	..	..	47
(iv) Students coming for educational purposes	..	..	..	177
(v) In regard to whom there is any mention of health as a reason for their visit	..	..	..	—
(vi) Who appear to the I.O. (a) not to be in robust health; (b) to be mentally or physically abnormal or sub-normal; (c) to be dirty in their person or (d) are selected for special reasons	..	..	..	—
(vii) Seamen travelling as passengers	..	..	..	130

No. of Certificates issued—NIL.

APPENDIX IV.

PORT SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1933.

CHAIRMAN—COUNCILLOR C. CANNING.

Alderman	A. C. BEESON	Councillor	C. H. WILKINSON
„	W. S. BEALES	„	I. ABRAHAMS
„	A. J. KNOTT	„	J. KEAY
„	J. H. TATE	„	E. MARKLEW
Councillor	J. W. LANCASTER	„	L. K. OSMOND
„	T. NEWBY	„	H. WELDRICK
„	JOHN J. SUTTON	„	C. H. GOUDE.
„	C. W. HEWSON		

CLERK TO PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY—
JOHN W. JACKSON, O.B.E., TOWN CLERK.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—
B. C. STEVENS, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S.

CHIEF PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR—
F. STOKES.

ASSISTANT PORT SANITARY INSPECTORS—
R. MADELEY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*
G. B. SEGROTT, Cert. Royal San. Inst.*

OFFICE CLERK—
C. H. CHEFFINGS.

RAT SEARCHER—T. FORD.

* Also holds Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

GRIMSBY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

PORT SANITARY OFFICES,

ROYAL DOCK, GRIMSBY.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE GRIMSBY PORT
SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the Year 1933. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of Health which are prescribed within the duties of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Port was permanently constituted a Port Sanitary District by the Local Government Board, 24th September, 1887.

1. Constitution of Port Sanitary Authority.

The Port Sanitary Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Grimsby, acting by the Council.

2. Limits of Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to so much of the said Port as abuts upon the Borough of Grimsby, as extended by the Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889, together with the waters of the said Port within such limits, and the place, or places, for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port, under any regulation for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the Authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams belonging to that part of the said Port for which such Authority is constituted as aforesaid.

In the case of Vessels " Infected " or " Suspected " as defined by Article 1, Part 1 of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 9th September, 1907:

Grimsby
Boarding &
Quarantine
Station.

The north side of the Middle sand in the River Humber, bearing about one mile from the Yorkshire Coast at low water mark, in the vicinity of Sunk Spit Buoy No. 6.

The Docks are owned by the London and North Eastern Railway Co. There are four of these, the Royal and Alexandra Docks and two Fish Docks. The Royal Dock is for general cargo and the Alexandra Dock for timber. There is also a new large Fish Dock in course of construction.

Port of
Grimsby.

Dock	Water acreage	..	..	104½ acres.
Dimensions.	Quayage	..	..	4½ miles.

Transit	Import Sheds	7	} Floor space 525,541 sq. ft.
Sheds and	Warehouses	8	
Warehouses.			

Export Shed	Accommodation for 7 vessels.
-------------	------------------------------

Appliances. 63 Cranes, 8 of these are electric, and 1 sheer legs to lift 60 tons.
 1 Coal Hoist.
 1 Coal Drop with 4 spouts.

There is also a new concrete Coal Drop with an electric conveyor belt, capable of loading 400 tons per hour, with accommodation for 6 vessels.

Number of Steamships owned by the Railway Co.—8.

These trade between Grimsby, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg.

The trade of the Port is as follows :—

Principal Imports :—

Timber, General and Foodstuffs.

Principal Exports :—

Coal, Fish and General.

Countries with which the Port principally trades :—

Continental and Baltic Ports.

Number of Water Boats—8.

The water is of good quality and is the same as used in the Town.

Grimsby is essentially a fishing port, and its chief import is fish. About 750 Steam Trawlers are registered here, of that number 550 are regularly working out of the port, with a daily average landing of 60 vessels. The Trawlers fish in the North Sea, Iceland, Faroe, Greenland, White Sea, Bear Island, Bay of Biscay, and as far as Newfoundland. It is also a Herring fish port in the season. During the year 1933, the total quantity of edible fish landed was :—3,838,149 cwts. The value of the same was £3,874,858.

Ice
Factories.

In connection with the Fishing Industry, there are 3 Ice Factories which have a maximum capacity of 2,000 and an average of 1,250 tons daily.

The undermentioned Acts and Regulations are administered by this Authority :—

The Public Health Acts, 1875, and amendments.

„ „ „ Imported Food Regulations, 1925.

„ „ „ Meat Regulations, 1924.

„ „ „ Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1925.

„ „ „ (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

„ „ „ (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1927.

„ „ „ Ports Act, 1896.

„ „ „ (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Importation of Cats and Dogs Order, 1928.

Parrots (Prohibition) Order, 1930.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

The Rag and Flock Act, 1911.

The Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

The Regulations as to Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague, 1896.

Factories and Workshops Acts, 1901.

Apart from the Influenza outbreak, which rather seriously interfered with the trawlers—the health of the Port has been satisfactory. Mr. Stokes and his staff deserve thanks for the preparation of the statistical and sanitary side of the report.

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. STEVENS.

PART I.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1933.

TABLE A.

Description of Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number reported to be defective.	Number of Vessels on which Defects were remedied.	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector			
Foreign—							
Steamers ..	*2737	680,077	69	608	53	24	6
Motor ..	1660	28,620	—	10	1	—	—
Sailing ..	1	396	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	No record kept	No record kept	5	705	92	74	11
Total Foreign ..	4398	709,093	74	1323	146	98	17
Coastwise—							
Steamers ..	*94	17,127	3	80	9	1	—
Motor ..	132	13,988	—	95	5	5	1
Sailing ..	67	5,742	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	No record kept	No record kept	22	874	54	48	77
Total Coastwise	293	36,857	25	1049	68	54	78
Canal Boats	—	—	—	60	22	11	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	4691	745,950	99	2432	236	163	95

* As per Customs returns. Excludes Vessels under 100 Tons Register.
See Table J for Notices served, etc.

ROUTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT.

FOREIGN :—	British Steam Ships ..	..	..	..	..	..	276
	„ Sailing „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	„ Motor Vessels ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Foreign Steam Ships ..	..	..	..	..	..	332
	„ Sailing „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	„ Motor Vessels ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Steam Fishing Vessels ..	..	..	..	..	..	705
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1323

COASTWISE. :—British Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	57
„ Sailing Ships	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ Motor Vessels	..	..	..	..	1
Foreign Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	23
„ Sailing Ships	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ Motor Vessels	..	..	..	..	94
Steam Fishing Vessels	..	..	..	..	874
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	60
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	1109
					<hr/>
Foreign	..	..	..	..	1323
Coastwise	..	..	..	..	1109
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	2432
					<hr/>
Extra inspections	..	..	..	..	244

The Nationalities of the Vessels were as follows :—

British	..	..	..	..	..	1925
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	199
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	71
German	..	..	..	..	..	38
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	24
Icelandic	..	..	..	..	..	40
French	..	..	..	..	..	74
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	12
Finnish	..	..	..	..	..	25
Estonian	..	..	..	..	..	18
Latvian	..	..	..	..	..	3
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	2
Danzig	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2432
						<hr/>

Canal Boats Act. The following is the report of the Official Inspector under the Act (Mr. F. Stokes) :—
60 inspections were made.
No infectious disease occurred on any of the Canal Boats during the year.

Legal proceedings taken in respect to infringements—Nil.

Infringements of the Act were dealt with as follows :—

Certificates not identifying Owners with boats	..	1
Boats not properly marked	.. .. .	10
Cabins require painting	.. .. .	4
Cabins out of repair	.. .. .	2
Masters without Certificates	.. .. .	5
Total	.. .. .	<u>22</u>

11 letters were served on Owners during the year.

Dirty Forecastles. The forecastles on 38 vessels were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given either verbally or by informal notice for the cleansing of same ; in most cases this was carried out before the vessels left port.

Dirty Cabins On 50 vessels the cabins were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of the same, and in all cases this was carried out forthwith.

Dirty Bunks 107 sleeping bunks were found in a dirty condition. The attention of the Master or the Officer in charge was called to this condition, and in all cases they were cleansed forthwith.

Dirty Food and other Lockers. 131 food or other lockers in the crews' accommodation were found in a dirty condition. Informal notice was served to those in charge of the vessels to cleanse the lockers ; on re-inspection this was found to have been done.

Dirty Water Tanks and Casks. On 38 vessels the fresh water tanks or casks were found to be in an insanitary condition. Orders were given to have the tanks cleansed and cement washed ; further visits were made to see that the orders were carried out.

Dirty Bedding. On inspection 166 beds were found in a dirty condition, these were destroyed and replaced with new ones.

Dirty and Choked Water Closets. On 9 vessels the deck or cabin w.c.'s were in a dirty or choked condition. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection of the same ; this in all cases on re-inspection had been carried out.

Dirty Gallies. On 17 vessels the ships galleys and cooking utensils were found in a dirty condition. On notice from your Inspector, the matter was at once remedied.

On 3 vessels the washhouses were found dirty ; the attention of those in charge was called to their condition, and on re-inspection were found to have been cleansed. Dirty Washhouses.

On 3 vessels the paintwork was in a dirty condition. Orders were given to those in charge to have the same cleansed ; on re-inspection this was found to have been done. Dirty Paintwork.

On 5 vessels the Mess Rooms were found to be in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of the same, on re-inspection this was found to have been done. Mess Rooms.

153 vessels were reported to be in a verminous condition. This is a decrease of 16 vessels on the number reported last year. Each case that is found is dealt with at once, and the necessary fumigation and disinfection carried out. Every endeavour will be made to keep the vessels clear of vermin. I am pleased to say that the owners of such vessels give us every assistance when notified. Verminous Vessels.

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year.

Number of Passengers.	British	ALIENS			Transmigrants
		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
Inwards ..	1965	991	Nil	304	36
Outwards ..	1714	No	Class shown	1332	69

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports—

Timber, General and Foodstuffs.

Principal Exports—

Coal, Fish and General.

(c) *Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.*

Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Roumania, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Estonia.

III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(a) For the Port. Town water supply.

(b) For Shipping

(c) Number of water boats and their sanitary condition.

Eight. These are owned by the Railway Company, and are in good sanitary condition.

IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.
Port Sanitary Authority supply H.M. Customs with blank Declarations of Health, who return them to this Authority on completion, they are then filed in Port Sanitary Office.

2. Boarding of vessels on arrival.

If anchored in the River, Medical Officer of Health and Inspector proceed by tug. If vessel is in dock, he would examine crew and vessel within stipulated time, according to nature of Declaration.

3. Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.).

This Authority is registered for wireless messages with the Post Office. Messages would be received at Mablethorpe and transmitted to the Port Medical Officer of Health.

Pilots notify by signal (Flag or Lamp) H.M. Customs who notify the Port Medical Officer of Health.

4. Mooring Stations designated under Article 10 : (a) within the docks, (b) outside the docks.

Two additional Mooring Stations have been made :—

(a) One inner Station, in the middle of the Royal Dock, where two dolphins are reserved and marked with a red cross.

(b) One in the Fairway of the River.

These Stations are fixed in agreement with the Customs and Harbour Authorities.

5. Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14.

"Fishing Vessels" as such are exempted from giving a Declaration of Health.

6. Experience of working Article 16.

No difficulty has been experienced under this Article. No persons are allowed to board a vessel until she has been inspected by the Port Medical Officer of Health and H.M. Customs.

Brokers, Tradesmen, etc., have been notified to this effect, no attempt is made to the contrary.

7. What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.

Arrangements are now in hand for the occupation of the building on the lock-pit side, in use as the medical examination room for Aliens.

- (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.

Vessels would be fumigated or disinfected, cleansing of persons would take place at Laceby or Scartho, and the clothing disinfected by steam.

- (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations.

Removal by ambulance to the Observation Block (12 beds) at the Isolation Hospital.

- (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, and other infectious diseases.

Cases would be taken to the Fever Hospital at Laceby or Scartho.

- (e) Ambulance transport.

Use would be made of the Ambulances attached to each Hospital.

- (f) Supervision of Contacts.

In a case of Smallpox would try to isolate contacts in the Isolation Ward at Laceby, failing which supervision would take place over all contacts at Grimsby.

8. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague.

Examination by the Pathologist at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, 46 Albermarle Crescent, Scarborough.

9. Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.

Carried out in the Laboratory of the Public Health Department, or by the Borough Analyst, who is also a Bacteriologist.

10. Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases among sailors under international arrangements.

Inquiries are made of the Master and amongst the crew : if any are found they are advised to go to the Venereal Diseases Clinic without delay. This place is widely advertised on the docks, and leaflets are left on board each vessel inspected.

11. Arrangements for the interment of dead.

As soon as possible after adequate disinfection.

12. Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention.

None.

The Port Sanitary Regulations came into force on May 1st, 1933. No difficulty has been experienced in administering them.

Arrangements have been made with the officers of H.M. Customs, Pilots, and the Harbour Authorities.

Copies of the Declarations of Health with Instructions have been issued to the Customs, Pilots, Ship Owners, Brokers, etc. Also a list in booklet form containing the names of the Ports or Areas known to be infected with Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever, or Small-pox. These are amended as occasions arise.

The arrangements made at this Port are as follows :—

One extra mooring station has been established in the Grimsby Roads, situate in the fairway between the Middle Light Ship and the Burcom Buoy. Another additional mooring station is in the middle of the Royal Dock, where two dolphins have been reserved and marked with a red cross. The practice in dealing with vessels from infected or suspected ports is as follows :— Vessels arriving from an infected or suspected Area with no sickness on board, nor having had any sickness during the voyage, are allowed to enter the dock, and proceed to their place of loading or discharge for medical examination, which takes place as soon as possible after the vessel has berthed.

Should a vessel arrive in the Grimsby Roads from an infected or suspected port with sickness on board, the Medical Officer would proceed by tug and make an examination of the crew, and if the person or persons reported ill were found to be suffering from any of the five major diseases he would then issue a certificate to H.M. Customs for the detention of the vessel, and order the said vessel to be taken to the Quarantine Station, No. 6 Sunk Spit Buoy, bearing 3 miles N.N.W. of the Grimsby Tower, and about 1 mile from the Yorkshire Coast, where she would be kept under observation by the Medical Officer of Health and released at his discretion.

Instructions are given to the Masters of vessels, Ship Owners, Brokers, Tradesmen, etc., under Section 16, that no persons shall board or leave the ship, except those allowed under this Section. I am pleased to say these instructions are strictly observed.

These Regulations cancel the following :—

Regulations as to Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague : Ships from Foreign Ports.

Regulations as to Cholera and Plague : Coasting Ships.

Regulations as to Cholera and Plague : Outward bound ships.

The Port Sanitary Regulations (Infectious Diseases) 1920.

The Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Influenza	—	229	89	62
Pneumonia	—	3	3	2
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease	Number of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average number of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Pneumonia	—	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—

No cases of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small-pox or Typhus occurred, or any Plague infected rats discovered during the year.

258 cases of Sickness or injuries were reported on 112 vessels during the year. 235 of the former proved to be of an infectious nature.

Disease.	No. of Cases.					Deaths.	Cases of Sickness occurring on board Vessels during the year.
Appendicitis	2	—
Arm poisoned	1	—
Bronchitis	1	—
Carbuncles	1	—
Colic	1	—
Dermatitis	1	—
Diarrhoea	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Gastritis	1	—

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Hernia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Heart Failure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2
Injuries to hand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	—
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	229	—
Lumbago .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Leg broken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Leg poisoned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	1
Pleurisy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Quinsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Venereal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	—
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	258	4

Venereal
Diseases.

23 Foreign Seamen attended the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 2 had Syphilis, 10 had Gonorrhœa, and 11 were not venereal.

Dangerous
Drugs Act,
1920.

Two applications have been made under the above Act.

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.

(a) In ships in the port.

The master and members of the crew are questioned as to the finding of any dead rats, especially on vessels that may have been in ports where a vessel from an infected port is loading or discharging.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.

The lands, warehouses and buildings in the vicinity of the docks are kept under constant supervision by the Rat Searcher, traps are laid and baits placed in runs, etc. In addition to this the Railway Company's Rat Catcher also lays baits at short intervals. There has not been noticed any signs of what may be termed infestation.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

No vessel arrived at Grimsby from plague infected ports, if such did arrive, the mooring ropes would be parcelled with canvas 3 foot from the quay and coated with wet tar, this would also be smeared on the gangways.

(3) Methods of deratisation of

(a) Ships.

Poison, Trapping and Fumigation (S.O.₂).

(b) Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.

Poison, Trapping and Fumigation (S.O.₂).

- (4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

Inspect for rat droppings and any damage done.

- (5) Rat-proofing.

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

Two of the largest warehouses are considered rat-proof, there are not a number of warehouses on the docks, they are mostly sheds.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.

- (i) In Ships.

The officers in charge are requested to see that no deposits of old ropes or other rubbish are allowed to accumulate, and that foodstuffs are kept in iron bins or metal lined lockers, also to use traps or poisons.

- (ii) On shore.

Where rat harbours are found, concrete is used to fill in the floorings, also bottoms of doors and door posts are plated with zinc or iron.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E. (1) On Vessels.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in y'r.
Black Rats ..	60	50	39	32	62	100	30	47	60	73	37	72	662
Brown Rats ..	21	28	12	24	9	22	8	6	20	12	8	12	182
Rats examined	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Rats infected with plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												..	
												Total	844

TABLE F. (2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in y'r.
Black Rats ..	13	38	30	50	60	27	15	57	47	20	34	10	401
Brown Rats ..	171	129	220	245	370	281	233	197	250	428	376	295	3195
Rats examined	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Rats infected with plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												Total	3596

RATS EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE FOR OTHER DISEASES.

8 black rats and 8 brown rats were sent for examination and examined macroscopically. The particulars are as follows:—

2 black rats from S.S. Bury	3 brown rats from the West side, Royal Dock.
2 " " " Dewsbury	5 brown rats from the East side, Royal Dock.
2 " " " Stockport	
2 " " " Rodskar	

THE REPORTS FROM THE ANALYST ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

These rats have been examined and found to be free from B. Pestis (Plague) or other diseases.

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessel or Vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.—Nil.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued.					Number of Derat- isation Exempt. Cer- tificates issued	Total Cer- tificates issued
		After fumigation with			After trapping poison- ing, etc.	Total		
		H.C.N. 3	Sulphur 4	H.C.N. & Sulphur 5				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
„ from 300 tons to 1000 tons	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
„ „ 1001 „ 3000 „	11	—	*1	—	—	1	10	11
„ „ 3001 „ 10000 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	74	—	1	—	—	1	73	74

* S.S. Rodskar.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

During the year 74 Certificates were issued, of which 73 were Exemptions and 1 Fumigation. On this latter vessel 5 rats were caught by trapping, and 37 were found after fumigation.

With reference to Table E, a total of 844 rats were caught.

1,504 traps were set by the Rat Searcher on 188 vessels and 442 caught, the balance of 402 being from the Trawlers. 16 rats were sent for analysis, they were examined macroscopically and found to be free from B. Pestis.

It will perhaps be noticed that only one fumigation has been carried out. This is due generally to the class of vessel and the trade of the port. Grimsby's overseas trade is mostly between the Baltic and Continental ports. The nature of the trade is such that the cargoes of the vessels are seldom in for over a week, and in a number of cases for say 24 to 36 hours; this leaves very little chance for rats to nest or harbour.

The larger number caught by trapping is due to a great extent to the number caught on Fishing Vessels, these are berthed alongside the Fish Market, close to the whalings. No means have been found practical to prevent rats from getting on to Trawlers from the whalings; the whole length of the ships rail is available.

Under these Regulations, Stores, Warehouses, Sheds, etc., adjacent to the docks have been inspected, traps set and baits laid.

As will be seen by Table F. 3596 rats were caught in the various Warehouses, Wharves, Quays, etc. ; of these 401 were black and 3195 brown.

The Docks are owned by the London & N.E. Railway Co., who employ a whole time Rat Catcher. He is requested to notify the Inspector as to the number or rats caught by him on the Company's ships and premises, also to bring a few rats occasionally for examination. His method is entirely by poisoning.

He finds by experience that it is necessary to change the poison from time to time. Formerly he was using Battle's Vermin Killer ; he is now using Rodine. When the time arrives that they decline this, I have suggested that he uses Red Squill, and that he varies the poison at intervals. He estimates that he has laid between 50,000 and 60,000 baits during the year. It is impossible to state the number of rats killed by these poisons, as they have the habit of taking the baits into their holes or harbours, each bait is not bound to be the cause of the death of a rat. These numbers being uncertain, I have not included them in my returns.

The income from the issue of Certificates was £155 8s. od. In closing this Report, I must again say that since these Regulations have been in force there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of rats found on vessels.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREW'S SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the year	Defects of Original Construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1925	—	151	229
Other Nations	507	6	63	15

On nearly all Fishing Vessels the forecastles are used for the storing of surplus deck gear.

(a) STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.

Defective stoves	26	Brought forward ..	369
„ pipes	45	Defective scupper pipes ..	8
„ ventilation	20	„ cabin floors ..	1
„ decklights	16	„ cabin steps ..	1
„ deadlights	30	„ water pumps ..	1
„ portlight frames..	18	„ food lockers ..	2
„ portlights	68	„ escape lights ..	3
„ skylights	21	„ filling & air pipe	1
„ bunk linings	11	„ waste pipes ..	5
„ chain pipes	20	„ wash-house floor	1
„ forecastle doors	3	„ Steam pipe to	
„ „ floors	1	radiator ..	1
„ drinking water		„ supply pipe to fresh	
tanks	4	water tank ..	1
„ plates in ships side	2	„ bulkheads between	
Leaky overhead decks ..	54	w.c.'s & fcsles..	2
Leaks aft.	7		
Plugs missing from water tanks	23		
	<hr/>		
	369	Total ..	396
	<hr/>		

(b) The number of Notices served during the year distinguishing Statutory from Informal Notices were as follows :—

Statutory.

Nil.

Informal.

170

(c) The result of the service of such Notice :—

149 were complied with.

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

(2) Shell Fish. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority, stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1915, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.

No Shell-fish beds in the District.

(3) Number of samples of Food examined by :—

(a) Bacteriologist.

Nature of Sample. Result of examination.

1.	2.	3.
<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of examination.</i>
Bacon Rind	102	No Parasites were seen. No Tubercle Bacilli present.

(b) Analyst.

Nature of sample. Result of examination.

1.	2.	3.
<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of examination.</i>
Mayonaise	98	Free from Preservatives.
Caviar	99	„ „ „
Yeast	101	„ „ „
Raspberry Pulp	105	„ „ „
Pigs Maw	106	„ „ „

The following is a list of Meat, etc., landed by vessels entering the Port during the year :— Imported Food Stuffs.

Bacon (4 sides to a bale)	..	..	..	570,788 bales.
Butter .. .. .	..	..	..	895,756 casks.
Eggs .. .. .	..	..	..	51,913 cases.
Casks and Packages of offal .. .. .	..	..	..	11,720 number

The above are given as the main items as space does not allow me to show the large quantities of fruit and other food stuffs that arrive.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Quantities and descriptions of Food seized or forfeited or unsaleable, and sent to the Meal Works for destruction, for the year ending 31st December, 1933.

FISH MARKET.

Nature of Article.	Weight.				Why Condemned.	Whether Seized or Forfeited.	How Disposed of.
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.			
Haddocks ..	302	16	0	1	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to the Meal Works
Codling ..	186	13	3	1	or	"	"
Dabs ..	42	14	3	0	Unsaleable	"	"
Catfish ..	16	14	1	0	"	"	"
Colefish ..	30	19	3	0	"	"	"
Cod ..	17	15	3	1	"	"	"
Roker ..	11	6	2	1	"	"	"
Herrings ..	13	3	0	0	"	"	"
Skate ..	6	2	3	0	"	"	"
Plaice ..	5	19	2	1	"	"	"
Whiting ..	7	6	1	1	"	"	"
Halibut ..	2	4	2	1	"	"	"
Bream ..	8	6	1	0	"	"	"
Witches ..	2	13	3	0	"	"	"
Mackerel ..	1	8	2	1	"	"	"
Roes ..	—	19	0	0	"	"	"
Lemon Soles ..	—	17	0	1	"	"	"
Ling ..	—	4	3	0	"	"	"
Tusk ..	—	4	2	0	"	"	"
Gurnets ..	—	3	0	1	"	"	"
Monk ..	—	1	0	0	"	"	"
Smoked							
Haddocks ..	—	1	3	0	"	"	"
Turbot ..	—	—	3	1	"	"	"
Brill ..	—	—	2	0	"	"	"
Hake ..	—	—	1	0	"	"	"
Total ..	658	19	0	1			

Nature of Article.	Quantity.	Why Condemned.	Whether Seized or Forfeited.	How Disposed of.
<i>Ex Rail.</i>				
Herrings ..	812 stns.	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to Meal Works.
Mixed Fish ..	37 "	"	"	"
Codling ..	10 "	"	"	"
Plaice ..	70 "	"	"	"
Skate ..	54 "	"	"	"
Mackerel ..	84 "	"	"	"
Bloaters ..	5 "	"	"	"
Cod ..	4 "	"	"	"
Dogfish ..	2 "	"	"	"
Smoked				
Haddock ..	9½ "	"	"	"
Wet Fillets ..	6 "	"	"	"
Dry Fillets ..	1 "	"	"	"
Lemon Soles ..	1 "	"	"	"
Prawns ..	29 Tins	"	"	"
Smelts ..	48 boxes	"	"	"
Shrimps ..	3 Bkts.	"	"	"
Kippers ..	7 lbs.	"	"	"
Lobsters ..	66 "	"	"	"
Salmon ..	12 "	"	"	"
MEAT—				
Rabbits	6	"	"	To Destructor.
FRUIT—				
Bilberries ..	1 Chip	"	"	"
<i>Coal, Salt and Tanning Co.</i>				
Sausage ..	11 tins	"	"	"
<i>West Side, Royal Dock.</i>				
Herrings ..	1 Brl.	Sour	"	To Meal Works
<i>Fish Curing House.</i>				
Herrings ..	80 Stns	Decomposed	"	"

Ex Steamship.

Nature of Article.	Quantity.	Why Condemned.	Whether Seized or Forfeited.	How Disposed of.
<i>Ex Rotterdam</i>				
Smelts ..	180 Boxes	Decomposed	Forfeited	To Meal Works.
<i>Vegetables.</i>				
Red Cabbage ..	5 Bags	„	„	To Destructor.
<i>Ex Hamburg.</i>				
Bilberries ..	3611 Chips	Unsound	„	„
<i>Ex Esbjerg.</i>				
Butter ..	1 Cask	Contaminated by foul matter.	„	„
Bacon ..	4 cwts. 31½ lbs.	Contaminated.	„	„

CONDEMNED BY AN ORDER OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

<i>Ex Hamburg.</i>				
Bilberries ..	315 Chips	Unsound.	Seized	„
<i>Ex Coal, Salt and Tanning Co.</i>				
Beef ..	350 lbs.	Decomposed.	„	„

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF WET FISH AND SHELL FISH LANDED AT GRIMSBY
DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1924-1933.

QUANTITY.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Particulars.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.
Wet Fish	3,206,956	3,556,722	3,026,484	3,259,848	3,159,453	3,316,990	3,831,221	3,625,416	3,675,255	3,515,122
Shell Fish :—	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Crabs and Lobsters	121,404	151,705	193,610	384,340	470,024	636,552	518,359	242,894	477,965	472,005
Other Shell Fish.....	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.	c.wts.
Oysters	3,150	1,156	1,504	1,356	4,591	8,030	4,880	5,995	7,117	5,324
	—	600	—	480	380	—	—	—	—	—

VALUE.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Wet Fish	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Shell Fish :—	4,830,517	4,867,155	3,871,593	3,808,478	3,942,329	4,223,847	4,097,213	3,727,955	3,444,473	3,489,115
Crabs and Lobsters	1,449	2,327	2,753	3,345	4,027	7,005	Foreign—498,074	404,972	5,696	385,743
Other Shell Fish.....	2,931	1,244	1,552	1,604	3,477	4,728	6,257	2,887	4,285	6,085
Oysters	—	2	—	3	2	—	2,742	3,433	—	2,512
Totals	4,834,897	4,870,728	3,875,898	3,813,430	4,510,899	4,751,867	4,106,212	4,232,349	3,859,426	3,883,455

As per Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Statistical Branch.

PART II.

District.

961 visits and re-visits have been made *re* nuisances and defects during the year, and the following causes of complaints were dealt with :—

Choked drains cleared	32
Choked gullies cleared	45
Down spouts defective repaired	14
Down spouts cleared	2
Eave spouts defective repaired	14
Eave spouts cleared	14
Choked w.c.'s cleared and cleansed	5
Flush tanks repaired	3
Broken soil pipe repaired	1
New trough closet and urinal provided	1
Main drain relaid	1
Store gully connected to chamber	1
New drain with washout gully	1
Inspection chamber built in system	1
" " repaired	2
" " cover provided	1
Broken vent shaft repaired	1
Defective roofs repaired	4
New sill to door	1
New stove pipes provided	1
Defective passageway repaired	1
Outer yard cleansed	1
Mess huts	2

79 letters and informal notices were served on owners or occupiers.

Accumulations of
Offensive
Refuse
removed.

78 deposits of rubbish were dealt with during the year, the Railway Company always clear the above away when requested.

The following nuisances and defects were dealt with :—

Fish
Market.

Fish Merchants stands cleansed	129
" " utensils cleansed	170
" " ice bins cleansed	10
" Curers kits cleansed	10
New fish bins replacing dilapidated ones	10
Defective ice bins repaired and relined	5
Dirty fish lorries cleansed	5
" offices cleansed	6

A large number of dirty offal barrels were cleansed, and filthy fish boxes destroyed.

The wooden flooring to that part of the Fish Market from the Swing Bridge to and including the Jetties is still in use.

This is perviews and, due to the nature of the trade of the port, quickly becomes foul by absorption, in spite of being swilled down every day.

This wooden floor should be replaced with some impervious material. Fish or any other article of food laid upon a pervious material is liable to be contaminated.

It is hoped when the new Fish Dock is opened that these offensive barrels will be landed there instead of on the Fish Market, and this will be done if the promise of the late Port Master is carried out. Some of these barrels are very offensive and often burst ; when they do the smell causes a serious nuisance and contaminates any fish that may come in contact with the putrid livers.

Liver
Barrels.

These are usually landed on the wooden portion of the Fish Market, and that being absorbent causes the foul smell to hang about all day.

A large number of these exist in the Port Sanitary Area, of these 26 are Curing Houses and a much larger and increasing number of Fish Cleaning and Filleting Houses.

Fish Curing
and Cleaning
Houses.

They are kept under strict supervision for the purpose of noting the quality of the fish, cleanliness and defects.

678 inspections were made and 79 nuisances and defects found and remedied. The nuisances are generally due to the want of limewashing or carelessness in connection with the utensils in use.

These are regularly inspected and are owned by the London and North Eastern Railway Company. 15 nuisances and defects were found and reported to the responsible officials, who at once caused the same to be remedied. Generally they are kept in good order. When a defect is found it is mostly caused by the persons using them.

Public Con-
veniences.

The same number of privy boxes still exist, and I am afraid will continue to do so, due to their position being where no sewer exists.

A two seat automatic flush closet has been constructed adjacent to the No. 1 Graving Dock, Fish Docks, replacing one demolished on the new Dock Site.

It is pleasing to record an improvement in the care and cleanliness of these barrels by the owners. Only occasionally have I had to complain of their condition, and my complaint has always met with the desired effect.

Offal
Barrels.

These carriers are at times found in a very dirty condition. When so found the owners are written and their attention called to the Bye-Law which requires that all utensils shall be cleansed at the end of every working day. They are also reminded that food stuffs are carried in them, and that the greatest care should be taken in keeping them in the cleanest possible condition. This usually has the desired effect. These barrels are kept under constant supervision.

Fish Carriers
(Barrels).

655 visits and revisits have been made under the above Act during the year. There is a certain amount of overlapping between this Act and the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, the latter has been extended to buildings, etc., adjacent to the dock. Both these Acts apply to vessels and buildings, and this causes

Rats & Mice
(Destruc-
tion) Act,
1919.

one to be careful not to duplicate in making out the separate returns. Strict attention has been paid to all vessels and buildings under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority.

A regular system of examination is carried out both on vessels and in the stores and warehouses. If rats or traces of rats are found in any building, or on board any vessel, orders are at once given for their clearance either by traps, poison, or by fumigation. With regard to the removal of rat harbours, if under wooden floors, endeavour is made to get the owner or occupier to replace the wood with concrete; this is usually done. With runs, request is made to the owners to plate the bottom of doors and runs with metal. The Railway Company employ one whole-time rat catcher, whose duty is to wage war on rodents on the Dock estate. A card index is kept of all vessels or buildings in which rats have been found. Where we find it impossible to prevent harbourage, the place is kept under regular inspection. I have found no trouble during the year in getting owners of property to carry out my wishes. See Tables E. & F. for list and particulars of rats caught and destroyed.

Water
Supply on
the Fish
Market.

I regret to say that this remains the same as last year. No extension of the fresh water supply has been made. The only water available for washing fish or the utensils used in the trade is that from the Hydraulic supply: this water is not satisfactory for use in connection with food stuffs.

The question of the water supply is now being considered by the Port Sanitary Sub-Committee and referred to the Town Clerk with the view of him taking the matter up with the London and North Eastern Railway Company.

Offal
Wharves

49 inspections were made during the year. Generally they are kept in good order. It has been found necessary at times to call the attention of those in charge to nuisances or defects, which are mostly caused by the offal tanks leaking and fouling the railway line side, or the dirty condition of the loading platforms, or the need of cleansing the barrels used for the conveyance of the offal. Any nuisance or defect found is usually remedied on the attention of those in charge being called to it.

Factory and
Workshop
Acts.

Under the above Acts 602 inspections were made, and 38 nuisances and defects were found and remedied, these places are kept under regular supervision and a card index record kept as to the nature of the trade carried on and their conditions.

Further particulars will be found in Home Office Form No. 572.

Fish Meal
Factories.

There are two of these factories in the Port Sanitary Area, one situate Cross Street, Fish Docks, the other at the back of Riby Street.

The one in Cross Street is equipped with the latest machines. There has been no cause of complaint as to smells since opening.

The one in Riby Street has the old type of drier, 11 in number. It has not been in use for about four months, and will only be used should a breakdown occur at their other Works at Pyewipe, or in case of an exceptional glut of fish offal.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1933, FOR THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT OF GRIMSBY.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	109	5	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	415	30	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	78	4	—
Total	602	39	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
(1)	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	11	11	—	—
Other nuisances	12	12	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	—	None in the Port	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921).				
Total	38	38	—	—

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108 Nil.

SUMMARY.

In compiling this Summary, I am afraid I shall have to say the same as last year, except that the matter of the fresh water supply has been considered by the Port Sanitary Sub-Committee, and is now in the hands of the Town Clerk.

In commenting on my report for the work done during the year 1933, there are several things that I should like to have had done, but I cannot persuade the Railway Company to undertake them. They say that strict economy has to be practised, but I do not think that economy should stand before the public health.

One of these is the provision of fresh water for the washing of fish, fish rooms and the cleansing of utensils. The relaying of the floor of the Fish Market from the Swing Bridge to and including the Jetties with some impervious material, and thus do away with the wood floor, which is absorbent and quite unfit for fish or any other food stuffs to be laid thereon.

Another is the reconstruction of the roads around the docks. Several of these have been patched up during the year, but this is not satisfactory, and nothing, in my opinion, will meet the case except the reconstruction of the roads with either concrete or granite sets extending from building to building. This would allow for the swilling and cleansing of the roads and prevent foul matter being carried into the Fish Curing and Filleting Houses.

One other, and again a rather important matter, is the collecting of refuse and the emptying of the refuse bins. There is room for great improvement in the method at present in vogue. I would suggest the use of motor vehicles in place of the slow moving horse traffic, this would enable a greater number of bins to be emptied during each day. The present number emptied is very small, owing to the distance the refuse has to be taken, viz., to the Yacht Pond, which is situated on the north side of the Alexandra Dock, and is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from where the heaviest loads are picked up.

I would further suggest that the bins be emptied during the night, or the very early hours of the morning. I have received many complaints from people on the Docks about the refuse blowing about when these bins are being emptied, also that no covers are provided for the carts when they are loaded.

Experience has taught me that it is useless to put covers on these bins.

Under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, a large number of inspections have been made during the year. I am pleased to say that a number of improvements have taken place, such as the removing of wooden floors, these being replaced with concrete, also a number of harbours removed and the plating with metal of door bottoms, posts, etc.

Full particulars are given in the earlier pages of this report.

Space forbids me giving a full list of foodstuffs which arrive and require examination, the quantities are large, and require great care in their inspection. A list of the articles forfeited or condemned will be found in the earlier pages of this report.

I am pleased to say that no sickness of a serious nature was brought to the port during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. STOKES,

Port Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have the honour to present to you my 44th Annual Report upon the operations of this branch of the Public Health Department during 1933.

DRAINAGE.

Downspouts disconnected by		New inspection chambers built ..	9
channels and gullies	8	New waste pipes fixed	6
New gullies fixed	9	Defective waste pipes repaired ..	5
New drains laid	37	Drains smoke tested	3
Defective drains relaid	8	W.c. fittings repaired	109
Drains and w.c.'s cleared ..	599	W.c.'s cleansed	10
New gully covers provided ..	23	Emergency Orders <i>re</i> drains ..	97
Flush pipe joints repaired ..	19	New soil pipes fixed	2
Scullery sinks repaired	8	Downspouts repaired or renewed	38
New vent pipes fixed	6	New inspection covers fitted ..	9
New w.c.'s pans and traps fixed..	42	Down spouts cleared	15
New cellar pump fixed	1	Sumps disconnected	18

ROUTINE WORK, GENERAL NUISANCES, ETC.

Letters and notices	15143	House floors repaired	143
Statutory notices	78	House floors ventilated	7
Eaves renewed or repaired ..	137	New ashbins provided	818
Smoke nuisances abated	22	Dirty yards cleansed	4
House firegrate and ovens repaired	103	Dirty houses cleansed	38
Window sashcords renewed ..	124	Walls and fences repaired ..	66
Back passage paying relaid ..	41	General nuisances abated	54
Yard pavings relaid	143	New coppers fixed	55
Water pipes repaired	5	Defective plastering repaired ..	76
Chimney pots fixed	29	New Handrails fixed to steep	
New damp-proof courses	9	stairs	816
Steps, doors, etc., repaired ..	59	Pigs within dwellings limit re-	
House roofs repaired	141	moved	7

INSPECTION OF LICENSED AND OTHER PREMISES.

Slaughterhouses	3657	House-to-House inspections and	
Common Lodginghouses	299	re-inspections under the Hous-	
Bakehouses	353	ing Consolidated Regulations,	
Factories and Workshops	94	1925	1706
Cowsheds	159	Visits and re-visits <i>re</i> Infectious	
Milkshops	490	Diseases	813
Ice Cream Vendors	125	Rooms and vehicles disinfected	478
Food Preparers	439	General Offensive Trades in-	
Fish Frying premises	351	cluding Fish Curers	958
Nuisances and re-inspections in-		Inspections and re-inspections	
cluding general housing	13781	re Handrails	7802

The number of Common Lodginghouses in the Borough are 9, and are situated as follows :—

*50 Burgess Street	*111 King Edward Street.
356 Burgess Street.	130 King Edward Street
*4, 6, 8 Holme Street	247/249 King Edward Street.
*6 Whitgift Street.	"The Salvation Army," Central Market.

Common
Lodging-
houses.

299 inspections were made during the year. Those marked with an asterisk are adapted dwellinghouses for men only, and although they comply with the byelaws as to cleanliness and periodical limewashing, they are not ideal, but they serve their purpose as dosshouses for men who must have cheap lodgings, they are but a poor substitute for places specially fitted for the purpose.

The adaptation of the Old Liberal Club premises in Central Market has been a boon to this class of lodger, equipped as it is with every convenience and under the control of capable Army officials, it has accommodation for 105 beds for men only and has been licenced for a further number of beds aggregating 191 in all. Those in Holme Street and Whitgift Street ought to be closed.

Table giving description and total number of samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, submitted to the Public Analyst during 1933.

Food and
Drugs (Ad-
ulteration)
Act, 1928.

Description of Sample taken.	Number Submitted.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Raw Milks ..	215	191	24
Pepper	3	3	Nil
Baking Powder ..	4	4	"
Butter	4	4	"
Coffee	2	2	"
Honey	1	1	"
Gin	1	1	"
Rum	1	1	"
Whiskey	1	1	"
Brandy	1	1	"
Lard	3	3	"
Loose Oatmeal ..	1	1	"
Ground Rice ..	2	2	"
Lemonade Powder	1	1	"
Mustard	1	1	"
Arrowroot	1	1	"
Boracic Ointment	1	1	"
Olive Oil	1	1	"
Eucalyptus Oil ..	1	1	"
Tartaric Acid ..	1	1	"
Lime Water	1	1	"
Epicure Sauce ..	1	1	"
Cheese	1	1	"
Ground Ginger ..	2	2	"
Margarine	2	2	"
Artificial Cream ..	1	—	1
Cream	6	6	Nil
Loose Cocoa	1	1	"
Totals	261	236	25

QUARTERLY Details of Samples taken under the Sale of Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, as per the Circular of the Local Government Board, dated 30th December, 1911.

MARCH QUARTER, 1933.

No. of samples submitted	..	..	..	62
No. of Informal samples	..	..	..	58
No. of Official samples	..	..	..	4
No. of Adulterations	..	..	..	8

No. of Article Sample	Analyst's Return	Action taken
Milk (T) 6	Deficient in Milk fat 13.3%	Will be followed up.
„ (O) 18	Genuine Milk	
„ (T) 46	Deficient in Milk fat 3.3%	Brought about by failure of vendor to stir milk at every sale.
„ (T) 61	Deficient in Milk fat 20.0%	
„ (O) 73	Deficient in Milk fat 6.3%	Being followed up.
„ (T) 52	Deficient in Milk fat 26.7%	
„ (O) 72	Genuine Milk	Vendor of No. 72 said it was known as 'accommodation milk' not from his regular farm supply.
„ (T) 53	Deficient in non-fatty solids 1.2%	
„ (T) 57	Deficient in Milk fat 20.0%	Wholesale supplier said he bottled milk that morning from same churn which he later brought to Grimsby without stirring it at all and from which he sold me sample No. 74.
„ (O) 74	Deficient in Milk fat 22.3%	

JUNE QUARTER, 1933.

No. of samples submitted	..	..	..	72
No. of Informal samples	..	..	..	59
No. of Official samples	..	..	..	13
No. of Adulterations	..	..	..	5

Article	No. of Sample	Analyst's Return	Action taken
Milk (O)	80	Deficient in Milk Fat 24.3%	Defendant fined £5. This was the farmer defendant in sample No. 74 March report. He admitted the offence, and No. 74 case was withdrawn.
Milk (O)	115	Deficient in Milk Fat 33%	This vendor sold milk from a bottle without shaking it up, and I got the bottom half. Vendor warned.
Milk (T)	122	Deficient in Milk Fat 10%	Vendor explained this was accommodation milk, and they could not tell me who was the seller.
Milk (O)	146	Deficient in Milk Fat 7%	
Artificial Cream (T)	147	Is a reconstituted cream with fat	This vendor sold a machine for making artificial cream and to demonstrate it they made cream and sold it. The local authority have now registered the premises for the manufacture and sale of the article.

SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1933.

No. of Samples submitted	..	..	..	65
No. of Informal Samples submitted	..	..	..	54
No. of Official Samples submitted	..	..	..	11
No. of Adulterations	..	..	..	12

Article	No. of Sample	Analyst's Return	Action taken
Milk (O)	201	Deficient in Milk Fat 14.3% and contains 4.4% added Water	This case (adjourned 3 times) was before the Court on 25th Sept. Defendant was fined £5 10s. od.
Milk (O)	202	Deficient in Milk Fat 2.7%	

Article	No. of Sample	Analyst's Return	Action taken
Milk (T)	208	Contains 10% added water	These two cases dismissed, the wholesaler (next 4 cases) being fined as shown.
Milk (O)	227	Deficient in Milk Fat 17.7% and contains 13.4% added water	
Milk (O)	228	Deficient in Milk Fat 9.7%, and contains 10.8% added water	
Milk (O)	229	Deficient in Milk Fat 2.7% and contains 9.0% added water	Fined £10.
Milk (O)	230	Deficient in Milk Fat 1.0% and contains 9.5% added water	Fined £2.
Milk (O)	231	Contains 4.3% added water	Fined £2.
Milk (O)	232	Contains 2.6% added water	Fined £2.
Milk (T)	187	Contains 1.2% added water	
Milk (T)	197	Contains 0.6% added water	
Milk (T)	211	Contains 1.2% added water.	

DECEMBER QUARTER, 1933.

No. of Samples submitted	..	..	..	62
No. of Informal Samples	..	..	..	61
No. of Formal Samples	..	..	..	1
No. of Adulterations	..	..	..	Nil

Sample No.	Article.	Sample No.	Article.
265	Limewater	266	Epicure Sauce.
267	Cheese.	268	Ground Ginger.
269	Baking Powder.	270	Ground Ginger.
271	Lard.	272	Margarine.
273	Butter.	274	Butter.
275	Margarine.	276	Butter.
281	{ 16 Milk	303	{ 18 Milk
296	{ Samples	320	{ Samples.
335	{ 13 Milk	322	Cream.
349	{ Samples.	323	Cream.
324	Cream.		

Concerning all the above the Public Analyst certifies them to be genuine.

No proceedings were taken other than under the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

Under this Act 13 samples were obtained, viz. :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. obtained.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. obtained.</i>	Public Health (Pre-servatives, &c. in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.
Sausages	4	Dressed Crab	1	
Salmon and Anchovy Paste	1	Brawn	2	
Tomato Ketchup	1	Strawberry Jam	1	
Ham & Chicken Roll	1	Rolled Meat	1	
		Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	

All these were certified by the Public Analyst as being satisfactory.

439 inspections were made to cook shops and other food places. Except for occasional warnings now and then concerning negligence of some staff juniors, all these places are found to be conducted in conformity with the regulations as to cleanliness of premises and machinery. Food Preparers.

There has been no changes in the number of bakeries since the 1932 Report, viz., 80. The regulations in regard to cleanliness, limewashing and painting are observed. The number of inspections made was 553, and 1 place was cleansed upon service of notice. Bakehouses

These continue to maintain the high standard of cleanliness both of premises and apparatus and quality of fish as reported last year, and the cooked fish is kept clean by wrapping in grease proof paper. Fish Fryers.

During the year work was done as follows :—

1 yard reconcreted	1 Inner floor reconcreted.
1 Shop matchboarded throughout.	1 W.c. repaired.
	1 New fish cleaning place built.

New eave spouts fixed.

347 inspections were made during 1933.

To these premises 125 inspections were made, at them all it was found that the utensils used in its preparation were clean, the regulations as to names and addresses on market stalls and barrows was strictly observed. Ice Cream Vendors

4 samples were sent for Chemical and Bacteriological examination, and the results (satisfactory in each case) reported to the Committee. Town Water Supply.

Work done was as follows :—

Defective taps renewed ..	6	Service pipes repaired ..	16
Tap standards repaired ..	10	Defective water pipes	
Taps re-washed ..	4	repaired	12

Rag Flock
Acts, 1911
and 1918.

Only 2 samples were submitted for Analysis, each being certified by the Analyst as containing 20 and 26 parts of Chlorine per 100,000 respectively, the minimum limit allowed by the Act being 30 parts of Chlorine per 100,000. There are no Rag Flock Factories in the town, the traders use chiefly wool flock, and what of Rag Flock is used is shown by Analysis to be of a high standard of cleanliness.

Fertilisers
and Feeding
Stuffs Act,
1928.

Under this Act, Samples and analytical results were as follows :—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
1 Sample of Barley Meal	Satisfactory.
1 " " " "	" "
1 Sample of Sulphate of Ammonia	" "
1 Sample of Basic Slag	14.3% deficient in fineness.
1 Sample of Fish Meal	A pure Fish Meal containing 1 seventh more Protein than stated, and is 28% deficient of the Phosphoric Acid than as stated.
1 Sample of Fish Meal	Is a Pure Fish Meal, containing 54.7% excess of oil and deficient 1 tenth of Phosphoric Acid as stated.

After a consultation the Public Analyst advised that the sellers of the Fish Meal and Basic Slag be warned to exercise greater accuracy in their statements on Certificate at the time of sale.

Places of
Amusement.

On inspection these always have been found to be scrupulously clean, all the sanitary fitments and the ventilating apparatus sufficient and in effective working order, in no single case has there been occasion to find fault during the year.

Rats & Mice
(Destruction)
Act, 1919.

During 1933, 18,287 rats were brought by the public to the Destructor, for which a fee of 2d. per rat was paid, equalling £152 7s. 10d.

During Rat Week, the 6th to the 11th November, a special inspection of certain areas in the town was undertaken by order of the Sub-Committee. Most of the principal food places and large stores, including all the slaughterhouses, bakehouses, marine stores, fish curing houses, cowsheds, railway wharves and goods sheds, were inspected, in all 915 inspections were made by 4 Inspectors.

At 45 per cent. of the places inspected it was stated they had no rats or mice at all, others said they had odd ones occasionally.

Except on the allotments and at one store there were no cases found of real rat infestation, special attention was given to Corporation allotments and premises, 217 rats were caught.

2,500 fresh " Red Squill " rat baits were distributed to suitable premises. The cost of Rat Week was £13 14s. od.

Nineteen special inspections, apart from rat week, were also made, and 10,000 circulars were distributed to as many houses.

It should, however, be again emphasised that whilst the Council have some responsibility, it is largely administrative. Occupiers everywhere are responsible for vermin repression, and to effectively do this means constant war upon rats and mice all the year round. The reproductive power of the rat is enormous, and to check it means just the necessary, but sustained, effort on the part of the public.

Your officials are continually pressing this upon the attention of the public, and once a year only can we awaken a little mild interest. In terms of money, and assuming the rat eats and spoils food and does damage to the extent of only one-halfpenny per day, which is a low estimate, that, in round figures, would be nearly £14,000 per annum, and yet the public look on complacently. The rat menace is a real one, and will continue to be until the public realise how great a danger it is.

Ninety-two visits of inspection were made to *factories* during the year. At one factory a new cloak-room was constructed and intervening ventilating space to three w.c.'s was provided.

Factories
and Work-
shops.

342 visits of inspection were made to *workshops*, and particulars of nuisances abated are as follows :—

Defective wall rebuilt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New roof constructed and new spoutings fixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
W.c.'s cleared . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premises limewashed (on notice) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Thirteen communications, Form 35, were received from H.M. Factory Inspector of newly opened workshops, and three communications, Form 144, were received of structural work requiring to be done. These were immediately attended to.

Particulars as to nuisances discovered in the inspection of factories, workshops, and workplaces are set out in Table 2 on page 125.

So far as it goes much has been accomplished though not nearly so much as in 1932, the reason being that during the year a good deal of the time of one Inspector has been taken up in dealing with the provision of Handrails to steep stairways (in connection with which 7,802 inspections were made in 1933), and as a consequence it has been impossible to give even sufficient time to Housing Inspection.

House to
House
Inspection.

As shown by the report 481 houses were inspected, and 272 of them were found not (in all respects) reasonably fit for human habitation, they have all been dealt with and put into order, the number rendered so fit as a result of formal and informal action was 360, and the total number of inspections was 1,706.

There were no prosecutions in this connection during 1933.

Housing

DETAILS OF WORK CARRIED OUT under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, as follows :—

Number of houses inspected for defects	481
Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	272
Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal and formal action	360
Total number of inspections and re-inspections	1706

Details of defects are as follows :—

	Defects Outstanding Jan. 1/33	Defects found 1933	Defects remedied 1933	Defects Outstanding Dec. 31/33
Choked w.c.'s	—	2	2	—
Defective w.c.'s	27	44	71	—
" wastepipes	1	2	3	—
" drain vents	2	2	4	—
" gullies	3	4	7	—
" yard paving	39	78	114	3
" door frames, doors, &c. —	—	64	40	24
" downspouts	12	19	24	7
" eavespouts	13	79	68	24
" roofs	44	90	107	27
" plastering	32	60	55	37
" room floors	26	50	47	29
" fireplaces, ranges, ovens, etc.	42	89	103	28
" washing coppers	31	23	35	19
" ash bins	28	23	46	5
" window cords, etc. —	—	36	28	8
Dirty w.c.'s	5	2	6	1
" houses	—	4	3	1
" yards	—	1	1	—
Other defects not specified above	118	174	241	51

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

There are in force 9 Dealers' Licences, viz. :—

- 2 Pasteurised Milk Producers.
- 3 Grade "A" Milk Retailers.
- 1 Grade "A" Milk (T.T.) Retailer.
- 3 Certified Milk Vendors.

During 1933, the number of Designated Milks submitted to the Analyst for Examination were :—

	No. of Samples Obtained.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Certified Milk ..	23	21	2
Pasteurised Milk ..	17	17	Nil

34 samples of Raw Milk were procured for examination by the Medical Officer of Health.

Inspections to Milkshops numbered 490, the work done at these places during the year included the construction of 3 new Milk Stores, the laying of 1 concrete and 1 wooden floor, 1 new drain was laid, and 1 new gully fixed and whole yard paving relaid, 1 yard cleansed, and additional lighting provided at 1 Milk Store.

Cowsheds,
Milkshops
and Dairies.

From the inspections made it was found that the shopkeepers and dairymen were observing the Regulations of which only one infraction was met with, cleanliness and care in dealing with milk was a feature of the year's inspections.

These now number 11, housing 179 cows, 4 sheds having fallen out of use.

Cowsheds
and Dairies.

The general requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 as to ventilation and cleanliness are observed at each place, the undesirable feature of some of the sheds is the "Crew Yard," and I think it possible that arrangements may be concluded for their abolition. In every cowshed provision is made for washing the hands of the milkers, and also for wiping the udders before milking.

Number of slaughterhouses on the register	39	Slaughter- houses.
Number of inspections made..3657	

The structural work carried out at Slaughterhouses during the year comprised :—

New outside signs fixed	..	..	..	..	2
New garbage bins provided	..	..	..	..	3
Copper chimneys heightened..	..	..	..	..	1
Pining folds cleansed upon notice	..	..	..	..	3
Coppers repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Premises cleansed upon notice	..	..	..	..	3
Limewashing done upon notice	..	..	..	..	2
Approaches cleansed upon notice	..	..	..	..	1
Smells remedied	..	..	..	..	1
Drains cleared upon notice	..	..	..	..	1
Fat Boards cleansed upon notice	..	..	..	..	1
New floors laid (concrete)	..	..	..	..	1
Brick bins repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Garbage removed upon notice	..	..	..	..	7
Dogs removed from slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1
New Byelaws supplied	..	..	..	..	1
New outer gate fixed	..	..	..	..	3

Special matters confirmed by the Committee were as follows :—

One transfer of a slaughterhouse licence from Mr. Hartley to Mr. Dobbs was allowed.

A new licence was granted to Mr. Jacobs for the use of premises for the slaughter of swine only at the rear of 389 Convamore Road.

There was one change during the year in the register, namely, the transfer of the slaughterhouse licence for premises in Buller Street from Mr Hancock to Messrs. Peake and Sons.

Meat
Inspection.

The meat inspected at slaughterhouses during the year 1933 was as follows :—

	Bullocks.	Heifers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Jan. ..	88	51	1	—	328	6	364	—
Feb. ..	98	55	7	—	333	—	509	—
March ..	87	46	8	2	286	—	505	—
April ..	78	34	13	42	221	7	289	—
May ..	153	31	14	1	268	31	360	1
June ..	88	35	4	6	314	11	201	—
July ..	78	30	14	4	271	47	164	1
August ..	93	42	4	6	282	61	233	—
Sept. ..	61	40	2	11	291	45	261	—
October ..	107	64	5	8	402	53	498	—
November ..	75	55	10	10	349	6	397	—
December ..	48	29	3	3	116	6	264	1
Totals ..	1054	512	85	93	3461	273	4045	3

Other meat inspected included 68 sides and 131 quarters of beef.

Slaughterhouse inspections were as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
277	344	368	288	363	268
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
279	349	297	345	319	160
Total ..	..	..	3657.		

And the following were made to Shops and Stalls :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
222	132	226	187	216	229
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
202	241	278	215	139	275
Total ..	..	..	2562.		

The list of condemned meat removed from slaughterhouses was as follows :—

Whole beast carcasses	..	17	Beast livers	..	..	24
„ sheep	„	..	6	Pig Heads	2
„ pig	„	..	35	Beast heads and tongues	..	7	
Sets of offal	..	..	58			

Other foodstuffs condemned were :—

Imported Beef	..	(lbs.)	737	Couples of Rabbits	..	26
6-lb. tins of Tongue	..	..	8	Whole Cheeses	..	10
Bags of Cockles	..	..	6	Basses of Fish	..	7
Tinned Hams	..	..	7	Cases of Salmon Mayonnaise	..	22
Boxes of Crabs	..	..	2	Boxes of Kippers	..	5
Casks of Pears	..	..	1	Tins of various foods	..	6039
Mixed Fish (boxes)	..	..	3			

It is my pleasureable privilege to have to report again that compliance with the 1924 Regulations has been strictly observed throughout the whole year, and I have every reason to believe that the butchers of the town are desirous of co-operating with the officials in their administrative work as regards the byelaws relating to cleanliness, offal removal, etc. I am satisfied that the Meat Traders generally report all *post mortem* abnormalities when seen, including all emergency slaughtered animals.

These, in number and nature, are as follows :—

					Offensive Trades.
Tripe Dressers	..	..	5	Fat Melters	.. .. 5
Glue Makers	..	..	1	Fish Meal Works	.. .. 2
Liver Boilers	..	..	2	Hide & Skin Markets	.. .. 2
Gut Scrapers	..	..	2	Manure Works	.. .. 1
Fish Curers	..	..	55		

To these places 958 inspections were made, and the following is a summary of matters which received attention during the year :—

Drains newly laid	..	..	..	..	..	1
Choked drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	2
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors and yards repaired	..	..	..	..	..	5
Approach paving repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Additional w.c.'s provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
W.c.'s repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
New inspection chambers covers fixed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Places cleansed and limewashed on notice	..	..	..	..	..	2
New screen provided to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective walls repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective eave guttering repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1

Three fish-houses were discontinued during 1933, viz. :— one at the top of Convamore Road and two in Hope Street.

An application for leave to establish a small fish curing house at the rear of 4 Convamore Road was disallowed, the premises being unsuitable.

The experimental licence for six months granted to Messrs. Hossell on 9th October, 1933, to scrape sheep and pig rops expires on the 9th April, 1934. I have to report that during the period referred to there has been no nuisance to the public. Will the Committee renew the licence for 12 months for which the firm now apply ?

MEAL WORKS' SMELLS.

Complaints have been received on three occasions as follows :— On 8th May a complaint was received of smells over the town; this was found to have happened the day before, and could not be verified. On 15th August at 10-50 a.m. I received complaints of smells in Bargate, and I was there within ten minutes of the

report being made. Although the smell was present the wind was away from the area having veered rapidly. On 4th September at 10-15 a.m. another report was received. On these last two occasions I promptly visited all the works in the Pyewipe area ; all were found to be operating, and all their condensing plants were in use.

It is, of course, conceivable that even with the most modern plants, so many large works so close together, and all working omit a small and unavoidable amount of smell from the works themselves.

At one liver boiling plant they have removed the condensing apparatus, passing the fumes into the chimney instead, but at the request of the Local Authority it was refixed.

Considering the magnitude of the Grimsby and Pyewipe Meal Works, and their up-to-date modern condensing plants, we are remarkably free from any serious public nuisance.

APPOINTMENT OF A VETERINARY SURGEON.

A letter from the National Veterinary Association of Great Britain and Ireland was placed before the appropriate Committee. Its main provision was the suggestion that a Veterinary Surgeon should be appointed as a Sanitary Inspector for the purposes of Meat Inspection. It really means the appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon as a permanent official. The Committee decided that no action be taken.

I am, Gentlemen,

You obedient Servant,

HENRY F. MOODY,

Borough Sanitary Inspector.

